

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY JULY 13, 1892.

NO. 15

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—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassville a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.

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JOHN G. GILLAM.

SUNDAY BY THE SEA.

Beneath the pine trees on the bluff
The hammock swaying to and fro,
The western wind comes whispering
A seaward message soft and low.

Beyond—the sea a tender blue,
Where golden sunbeams kiss and reach,
While lazy wavelets softly lap
Against the thickly strewn beach.

Afar against the shining sky,
With sails uplifted clear and white,
A vessel lingers like a bird,
Southward to take its onward flight.

God's day; and his all constant sign
And seal, of sweet abiding love,
Set in unchanging tender care
On earth, sunshine and sky above.

Oh, thou, whose waters infinite
Of loving truth forever flow,
Give us the strength that all thy love
We come to recognize and know!

And when above our weary heads,
The many waters ceaseless roll,
Let us lie down in peace and sleep,
Nor fears possess the weary soul.

—Olivia Lovell Wilson in Good Housekeeping.

A Beggar Woman.

A strong breeze, sharp with the cold suggestions of coming winter, swept up from the bay and tossed the creaking boughs of the old button woods that stood along the roadside until they labored in the wind like ships at sea. The last of the fog was just disappearing and curled fiercely up from the woods and waters, rolling away in great, sodden masses. In the north a long line of snow clouds were sluggishly moving forward. There was something peculiar—almost sinister—in their slow, heavy formation, and the weather-wise fisherman off shore watched them uneasily and began to draw in tackle and make preparations to seek harbor.

On the land the farmers shook their heads and hastened to get the last of the pumpkins and apples under cover. Of their own accord cattle left off grazing and sought the barnyards. Now and then stragglers from some frightened flock of wild geese flew toward the south in anxious search of their mates.

Near the end of one street of the little fishing hamlet was a weather-beaten, wood colored homestead of one story and a loft, surrounded by a fence almost as old as the house itself; but as one passed through the gateway and up the grass grown walk into the smoke-painted kitchen the poverty of the outside surroundings were forgotten in contemplation of the profusion inside.

At least this seemed to be the case with the little old woman who hobbled painfully up the path to the half open kitchen door. There she stood irresolutely, but the savory smell of cooking was irresistible, and she pressed slowly forward into the low doorway. The kitchen was fragrant with the odors of the Saturday's baking; from the stove at the far end of the long room came a cheerful sputtering and hissing and over it a woman bent in impatient suspense. Her back was toward the door, and she did not notice the great hungry eyes that were fastened on the loaves of bread and the pies and cakes and cookies that loaded the pie table. Such profusion made the wistful eyes gleam and the withered form tremble with eagerness. But she did not venture to cross the threshold.

On the floor two children were playing. They had watched the woman's approach with childish curiosity. The youngest rose to his feet and toddled toward her. After gazing at her a few moments with his big, wondering eyes he held up the cookie he had been nibbling. She hesitated, then

took it and ate it greedily.

The boy laughed and went to get another, but at this moment Mrs. Barton looked up. Her face was flushed with heat and vexation. She was about to speak sharply to the children when she caught sight of the bent figure in the doorway, and her wrath was turned. Of all things she hated beggars the most. During the summer months many of them drifted up from the neighboring seaports and proved a constant source of loss and vexation to the fishermen and farmers. Mrs. Barton had suffered with the rest, and as she turned from the stove her lips were drawn sharply over her strong teeth. She did not see the wistful eyes and patient smile. What she saw was a cowering beggar, with some outlandish kind of head covering and a ragged shawl closely drawn about the slight form.

"Well?" she said, in a sharp interesting tone.

The old woman shivered as though something had struck her, but her face remained perfectly blank.

"A furriner!"

Mrs. Barton sprang forward and drew the children from so dangerous a presence. To her a foreigner seemed all that was dangerous and depraved. A sudden sputter recalled her to the stove, and by the time she was again at leisure a trace of her natural kindly disposition had come to surface. Taking a generous handful of cookies and one of the loaves of bread, she returned to the door. But the old woman had already past the rickety gate and was hobbling slowly down the street.

Mrs. Barton looked after her regretfully.

"I wish I'd a-give her suthin'," she muttered, as she replaced the food on the table, "but land's sake alive," she continued, briskly, after a moment's thought, "why sh'd I feel sorry? Like as not the old tramp was jest spying round arter suthin' to steal. Most likely she'll have a dozen snacks gin her before night. Here you, Rob 'n' Liza, come back to the house this minute, and don't you dare go trapezin' out ag'in!" And with mind at rest and conscience satisfied, Mrs. Barton returned to her compounds of fragrant odors.

Slowly the afternoon wore away; the pies and cakes and cookies disappeared from the table and were replaced by pans of crisp doughnuts and heavy spherical loaves of brown bread, with raised lines encircling them; with platters of juicy meats, browned to the critical point of perfection, and flanked with dishes of yellow pumpkin and white turnip and scarlet cranberry. As the table became crowded these in turn were taken to the storeroom to wait the coming of the "great day." And still the flushed and tired mistress of the kitchen went on with her mixing and tasting and baking.

The low, sullen line of clouds became menacing and crept on until they had masked the entire sky. The wind grew strong and was soon filled with fine particles of swirling snow, but Mrs. Barton heeded not; time was too precious.

"It's growing dark," she grumbled as she slid more pans into the oven; "days are pesky short this time o' year."

It was only when a fierce gust of wind hurled a cloud of snow against the window that she looked out.

"For the land's sake!" she exclaimed. "It's snowing 'n' I'll lay a dollar them dratted children's out in it."

Hurrying to the door she called shrilly:

"Bob! Liza! March your boots in here quicker'n lightning!"

Receiving no reply she muttered angrily:

"Upstairs rumagin', most likely. Seems with all my work they might quit their didos for awhile."

But when a sharp call up the stairs failed to elicit response she began to look anxious. Throwing a shawl over her head she went out into the yard. The snow was now whirling past in blinding sheets, and the keen wind cut one like a knife. Already white drifts were forming in the fence corners and sheltered places. Objects a dozen yards away were becoming indistinct.

A thorough search of the yard failed to show any trace of the children and she returned to the house to decide on her next move. She could not determine the direction the childish feet had taken and once out of sight of the house she knew there was little probability of their finding their way back by themselves. There was no danger of their being lost unless they wandered away from the village, but Liza had scarcely recovered from the measles and Mrs. Barton had all the mother's horror of wet feet and colds.

A smell of burned bread drew her attention to the stove. When she returned to the door she saw a bent figure coming up the path. A moment later and the old woman stood before her, but now the ragged shawl was closely wrapped around one child, while another clung to her skirts, sobbing bitterly. The stranger's face was full of a wistful tenderness, but Mrs. Barton did not see it. Assured of the children's safety, her feeling underwent a quick change. Her child in the arms of a dreaded "furriner." In a moment she had hurried the little ones to the fire and was removing their outer garments. What contamination and disease might not lurk in the ragged shawl and dragged skirts!

She was aroused from her reflections by the entrance of her husband.

"More wet feet, eh?" he said as he drew a chair to the stove.

"Aller's wet feet when there's anything to wet 'em in," she returned. Then, after a moment, she added: "You go tell the old woman she can come into the fire. Beggars and young 'uns are enough to make folks lose their wits."

"I passed an old woman outside the gate," he said, as he took his pipe from the shelf and began to fill it. "If it's her you mean she's half down the street before this."

"Then I'm shet o' thet trial," she said, in a relieved tone. "Some of the neighbors will be sure'n' take her in."

All night long and the next day and night the snow whirled and drifted about the village. Then the sun came out and the men and boys took their teams and shovels and began to dig communications between the houses. As the paths became clear one neighbor after

another sallied forth to gossip over the events of the storm.

At length some one mentioned the old beggar woman, and then it was learned that no one knew of her whereabouts, nearly all had seen her, and most of them confessed that they had sent her away with a "flea in her bonnet."

One man thought she went toward the Freeman house. This was a deserted building just out of the village. Without hesitation the men took their shovels and began to dig vigorously in that direction. And Mrs. Barton worked with the foremost.

"Lucky there's a good fireplace and plenty of fuel in the old house," said one. "The old lady can keep warm, but I guess she'll be mighty hungry."

When they reached the house there was no signs of it being occupied.

"She ain't here," said the man who had spoken before, as he threw open the door.

"But he was mistaken; they found her inside. She was dead." —Kansas City Times.

A Disgusting Habit.

One of the most detestable and degrading vices that pervades the civilized globe today is the one of swearing. It is an evil easily acquired and extremely difficult to surrender. Men, women, and boys practice the abominable piece of debauchery until a habit becomes almost a part of their nature. It is indulged in frequently without the knowledge of the party using it. Nothing sounds so disagreeable, or appears so degrading as to hear some vile tongue utter words that cause you almost to shudder, and ought to cling to the roof of his mouth and render the individual speechless.

The slanderer is a menace to society, but the man who taketh the name of his Maker in vain is entitled to no consideration. Some men have the reputation of being habitual swearers, and frequently "vent their spleen," just as a lady happens to pass. Conduct of this character is truly reprehensible, and demands a severe arraignment. Nothing looks so dispiriting or contemptible, as to witness an exhibition of such proceedings. Not only is it a vice, or immoral act, but every man exerts an influence. Boys congregate on the streets, and very quickly catch up with the language you use. Words are spoken without restraint; abusive language, which is no argument, is frequently indulged in; excitement follows, and harsh, disreputable thoughts are paraded.

The child of today takes in the situation more rapidly than the one of twenty years ago, and you by reason of natural meanness have inculcated or planted the seed that grows rapidly in the mind of the innocent child. Profanity is never a slip of the tongue—it is a habit that grows. The heart of a man is deceitful and above all things desperately wicked, but we can conquer and control our temper greatly. Break asunder the filthy custom of swearing; if it is a deficiency in your education let it hereafter be one deeply regretted.—Roanoke Bee.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, heart burn, costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle, at T. M. Logan's.

THEY FOUGHT ALL DAY.

Battle Between Carnegie Steel Workers and Pinkerton Men.

Many Killed on Both Sides During the Fierce Encounters.

Pennsylvania has had another experience with labor riots, and this time, as during the fearful scenes which were witnessed during the railroad riots of 1877, blood has been shed, life jeopardized and valuable property placed in danger. This time there was no destruction of property, but the mob was thoroughly well organized, well disciplined and had efficient officers at the head to conduct the operations. The force embraced all the men employed in the extensive plants of the Carnegie Iron and Steel Company at Homestead, some eight miles east of Pittsburgh, and a battle which, for bloodthirstiness and boldness of execution, has not been excelled in actual warfare was waged from 4 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and only ceased when the force of Pinkertons brought to the place to protect the property, unconditionally surrendered, leaving their arms in the barges in which they had been transported to the works.

The riot was the culmination of the troubles which have been brewing at Homestead for the last month. With the utmost secrecy the Carnegie firm engaged 300 Pinkerton detectives, brought them from Chicago, New York and other points, and, after the Sheriff's deputies were driven away from the Homestead plants, the firm decided to put the Pinkerton men into the works at once to protect the property, as well as the lives of any of the locked-out men who could be induced to return to work.



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

It was shortly after midnight when word reached Homestead that two barges filled with Pinkerton men had left a point on the Ohio River, a few miles below Pittsburgh, for Homestead, and that they would attempt to force their way into the mill before morning. The word was carried to Homestead at once, and before 2 o'clock 6000 men, women and children lined the river banks on the lookout for the Pinkertons.

The barges were towed by two small steamers, and it was after 4 o'clock when they were sighted below Homestead. They headed for the river gate of the Carnegie mill yard. A thousand strikers were there before the gang planks could be thrown ashore. The mill yard fence had been run out into the river to protect just such a landing as was contemplated, but it fell like a paper wall before the rage of the strikers.

Up to this time there had not been a sign of life on the barges, but when within fifty feet of the shore the large doors at the end of the boats were thrown open and as many men as could conveniently stand on the little forward decks crowded quickly out. Through the rapidly coming daylight was recognized the slouch-hatted, blue-coated, heavily armed Pinkerton men. Every one of the Pinkertons held in his hands a deadly double-barrelled Winchester rifle, and though three score of the glittering barrels were levelled directly at

man in the bow of the boat. The first ball had hardly left the smoking barrel on its mission of death before it was followed by a sheet of flame from a score of rifles in the Pinkerton's hands. William Foy, who stood at the front with his foot on the gang plank staggered, and fell, his blood gushing out. For a moment the crowd was struck dumb by the attack. Only the groans of several wounded men were heard. The echoes of the rifles had hardly reached the neighboring hills ere the crowd replied. Out from the semi-darkness of the morning flashed a wall of fire. The men on the bank, too, had arms and were using them.

The leader of the Pinkertons clapped his hand to his breast and fell overboard, sinking beneath the waters, while several other Pinkertons staggered back and were carried inside the boat by their comrades.



MILL HANDS AT HOMESTEAD.

Instantly the Pinkertons were made to pay for their work. Every man of the first rank were shot down. Two fell into the water and were heard of no more. One other died, but his body was recovered and the others were seriously injured.

That was the opening of the battle. The firing from the barges at once became general.

As soon as day broke, the strikers secured a small brass ten-pound cannon and planted it within a steel billet embrasure, so as to command the barges which were moored at the bank of the river. At the same time a force of more than 1000 men took up a position on the opposite side of the river, and also planted a cannon, which they protected with a breastwork of railroad ties. The fire from both sides was kept up, the barges having been pierced along the sides. Just before 9 o'clock the cannon were trained on the boats, and for several hours an awful bombardment was kept up. The stout oak timbers forming the sides of the boat were splintered, but the heavy steel plates on the inside prevented the balls from penetrating the interior. Many of the strikers, however, were expert marksmen, and they sent shot after shot into the port holes in the boats, and inflicted terrible injury to the imprisoned men.

When it was found that little impression could be made by the cannon on the boats, an effort was made to fire the barges and thus compel the detectives to leave the vessels or suffer the terrible fate of being burned alive. Hoses were procured and oil was spouted on the decks and sides of the barges. While this was being done, barrel after barrel of oil was emptied into the river above the mooring place, the object being to allow it to float against the boats and then ignite it. This was attempted several times, but the boats did not burn, and then the mob became infuriated and hurled dynamite bombs at the vessels.

The men also laid a natural gas pipe toward the boats. They wanted to send a strong stream of natural gas that would envelop the boat, and then light it with a torpedo.

The second conflict was precipitated when another effort was made by the Pinkerton men to effect a landing. Before the second attempt was made to land the officer in charge announced to the crowd of workmen assembled on the bank that his men were Pinkertons, and that he would land them if he had to mow down everybody in sight. He then ordered his men to advance, and as they advanced from the barges they were

under deck, dragging in their dead and caring for their wounded, waiting for what seemed their certain doom, as all overtures of surrender had been refused.

Finally it was evident to everybody that they would soon die if they were not relieved, and the leaders of the strikers pleaded with their followers to allow the Pinkertons to surrender.

The appeal was drowned with shouts of "No!" "No!" "We'll kill them like dogs!" "They shall have no mercy!" but when, a few minutes later, the white handkerchief appeared on the top of one of the barges, the firing ceased and the strikers consented to a parley.

The Pinkerton men as soon as they found it was safe to talk, offered to surrender if the leaders guaranteed them protection. The promise was given, and 236 men marched off

the boat and gave up their arms.

Then the promise that they should not be harmed seemed to be forgotten. They were driven like sheep between lines of strikers to the Opera House. All the way they were beaten first with fists and then with clubs, and every conceivable weapon. Every man was sore and covered with blood before he found shelter.

Having locked the Pinkertons up and surrounded the building with an armed guard the strikers telegraphed Sheriff McCleary to come to Homestead and take the prisoners to jail. The Sheriff left Pittsburgh on the first train.

No sooner were the detectives safely in jail than the two barges were thoroughly searched by the Homestead men, and the guns, cartridges and uniforms were removed. Barrels of oil were poured upon the two boats and they were burned to the water's edge at sunset.

Up to 6 o'clock the following evening eleven deaths had been reported from yesterday's fight. In the city hospitals were thirty-three of the wounded. These, of course, did not include the scores of strikers who were carried away by their friends at Homestead, nor any of the 156 Pinkerton men who were battered, bruised and maltreated, principally by the women, after they had surrendered. The Pinkertons say that seven of their men were killed outright and eleven wounded. They believe several dead men were thrown off the Little Bill into the river. The number of Pinkertons placed in the lock-up and rick was 234.

At 12½ in the morning a special train of ten cars backed quietly into the P. V. and C. depot, at Homestead. Sheriff McCleary and W. J. Brennan jumped from the train and hurried to the lock-up and the rick where the Pinkerton men were imprisoned. A moment later the prisoners were marched to the depot, and almost without a word they were hurried into the car waiting them. All the blinds were pulled down and not 200 people in the place knew that their enemies were being taken away. About fifty citizens of Homestead accompanied the prisoners to Pittsburgh. All night they stayed in the cars in which they had been brought from the scene of battle, and at 11 o'clock A. M. they were secretly removed from Pittsburgh. The car doors were locked and the cars were guarded by a dozen Pittsburgh policemen. The train conveyed them to New York, where they dispersed.

History of the Trouble.

The strike at Homestead is the result of a fight between Andrew Carnegie and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. The Amalgamated Association consists of 60,000 members.

The immediate causes of the strike may be summed up as follows: The appointment of H. C. Frick, who is known to be opposed to organized labor, as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Steel Association; the declaration of an ultimatum to the Amalgamated Association, and the alleged neglect of Mr. Carnegie to arbitrate. Representatives of the Amalgamated Association state that the new scale contemplated such sweeping reductions that the men were not able to sign it.

After a long discussion the workmen agreed to accept a minimum price for steel billets of \$24 a ton. Mr. Frick, however, would not go beyond \$23. This made a difference of \$1 per ton. An ultimatum was then made by Mr. Frick that the new wage scale be signed by midnight of June 24, and that after that hour there would be no conferences. Immediately after this Mr. Carnegie's representatives began to fortify the works at Homestead.

The great steel works at Homestead cover 110 acres. Twelve big buildings and a score of smaller shops and sheds occupy much of the space. Among these are the converting mill, where Bessemer steel is made, the beam mill, the plate mill, the armor plate mill, the open hearth mill, the finishing department, the ten-inch, the twenty-two-inch and the 119-inch mill, and the big plate pressing room.

The water for the works comes from the Monongahela River and is sufficient in quantity to supply a town of 50,000. One hundred and fifty boilers run the great engines, the pumps and the steam hammers.

Natural gas for fuel is furnished by the company's own well. About 4500 men are employed, and the output is four times as big as from the great Krupp works in Germany.

The steel works are completely surrounded by a stout board fence twelve feet high, built upon a foundation of slag three feet high. The fence is three miles long and is strung along the top with three strands of barbed wire, so connected with the electric plant that the turning of a switch makes the wires alive with a powerful current of electricity.

Hydrants are stationed at frequent intervals, from which great streams of hot or cold water can be poured. The fence is lighted with electric lights, while powerful search lights make the approaches as clear as day. Four-inch portholes are bored in the fence. The office is fenced additionally and a railroad track connects it with the Munhall station.

A bridge connects the office with a building outside the works. The place has been completely fortified, and preparations have been made to accommodate an army of defenders.

An Armed Peace.

A dispatch sent from Pittsburgh, two days after the battle with the Pinkerton men, said: The locked-out workmen at the Homestead works have not relaxed their vigilance in the least, but are more peaceful in their talk, though none the less determined to hold the Carnegie works against all comers. The works are guarded day and night by a large force, who rest in tents and small huts hastily erected for the purpose, when not on duty.

A mass meeting was held, and the men who attended were urged to preserve the peace by their leaders. It is generally understood that Governor Pattison will not interfere, and that unless there is another formidable fight the workmen will not be called upon to face the militia.

Sheriff McCleary has failed to raise a sufficient force to attempt to cope with the small army which stand ready to defend its control of the Carnegie plant at any cost.

Three of the men killed in the fight were buried next day, and a large crowd followed their remains to the cemetery.

The combative spirit of the men under arms was illustrated shortly after midnight by the eagerness with which they gathered in force at all vulnerable points in response to a false alarm that Pinkertons were approaching the town.

The committee sent to Harrisburg to see Governor Pattison got no further than Pittsburgh, returning after a conference with the Sheriff. The latter arrived in Homestead late in the afternoon, and met a committee of citizens. Of the twenty who had promised to meet him, not more than half put in an appearance.

Dr. Stadden, a prominent citizen, acted as spokesman for the men. He told the Sheriff that the workmen were willing to put a sufficient number of reputable citizens in the works as a guarantee for their protection against violence if Mr. Frick and other persons interested would also go there. The Sheriff made no promises and returned to Pittsburgh.

The highways to and from Homestead, and the banks of the Monongahela River, are patrolled by squads of men. Strangers are stopped and questioned and made to give account of themselves.

An unusual feature of the trouble is that the town of Homestead is more quiet and orderly than it is when nothing of an exciting nature is in the wind. Taking the advice of their leaders, the men have kept indoors all day.

No unusual gatherings are seen, except at the railway station and the crossings at train time. No loud talking is heard on the streets; no rabid utterances are indulged in; all is quiet as a Sunday calm.

The Troops Ordered Out.

Governor Pattison, being convinced that Sheriff McCleary was unable to restore order at Homestead, ordered out the entire National Guard—5500 men—all the available military force of the State, to Homestead for service.

The action of the Governor was taken upon receipt of the following despatch:

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 10.
To Robert E. Pattison, Governor, Harrisburg, Penn.:

The situation at Homestead has not improved. While all is quiet there, the strikers are in control and openly express to me and to the public their determination that the works shall not be operated unless by themselves.

After making all efforts in my power I have failed to secure a posse respectable enough in numbers to accomplish anything, and I am satisfied that no posse raised by civil authority can do anything to change the condition of affairs, and that any attempt by an inadequate force to restore the right of law will only result in further armed resistance and consequent loss of life. Only a large military force will enable me to control matters. I believe if such force is sent the disorderly element will be overawed and order will be restored. I therefore call upon you to furnish me such assistance.

WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY, Sheriff.

Governor Patterson, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, at once issued the following order:

George R. Snowden, Major-General Commanding National Guard of Pennsylvania:

Put the division under arms and move at once with ammunition to the support of the Sheriff of Allegheny County at Homestead.

Maintain the peace, protect all persons in their rights under the Constitution and laws of the State. Communicate with me.

ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor.

The following telegram was sent to the Sheriff:

William H. McCleary, Sheriff of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh:

I have ordered Major-General George R. Snowden with the division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to your support at once. Put yourself in communication with him. Communicate with me further particulars.

ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor.

General Snowden, with the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster General, at once proceeded to formulate the orders for the mobilization of the Guard.

The National Guard is splendidly equipped, and as preparations have been in progress for seven weeks for the annual encampments of the different commands, they are in admirable shape to go into the field.

The Guard consists of three brigades of infantry, three troops of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, making a well disciplined army of 5500 men.

There are six galling guns in the three batteries, and the troops are all armed with the latest improved Springfield rifles, breech loaders, 45-calibre, and each man can carry 100 rounds of ammunition. The National Guard of late has been devoting a great deal of attention to sharpshooting, and there is not a company in which the majority of members are not qualified marksmen, many of them having won sharpshooters' medals.

REVOLUTION IN HONDURAS.

The Whole North Coast in the Hands of the Insurgents.

The steamer Joseph Oteri, Jr., which was seized by the Honduran insurgents under Colonel Nulia, has just arrived at the quarantine station New Orleans, La. She reports that the north coast is completely in the hands of the revolutionists, and the merchants and people generally being in sympathy with the revolution business is progressing as usual. Her officers confirm the reported capture of Truxillo and the Commandante, General Munoz. Secretary Partillo and several others were killed. One of the attacking party was also killed.

An attempt was also made to take Ruatan, which was frustrated, with the loss of the ship's boats. The vessel returned to Truxillo, whence she proceeded to Ceiba with troops and Colonel Nulia still on board. The steamer was then released.

The revolution is led by the best men of the republic. Forced taxes levied by General Munoz on the principal merchants have been returned by Colonel Nulia, which has had the effect of increasing his popularity with the people.

Arizona Onyx.

Arizona onyx is fast gaining a reputation in the East, and the day is not far distant when most of the onyx used in the United States will come from this Territory. The great bed of this precious stone in Yavapai and Maricopa Counties alone, when sufficiently developed, will supply a greater part of the demand. Even now from two to five car loads are shipped from the Yavapai beds, and arrangements are being made to increase the output. The Yavapai onyx beds, owned by W. O. O'Neil and partners, are probably the most extensive mines of the kind known, being almost a solid body one mile by one mile and a half in extent. At present about forty men are engaged in taking out the stone that is being shipped to Chicago, New York, Cincinnati and other Eastern cities, where it is worked into table tops, etc. Probably the largest slab of onyx ever taken out in one piece was dug out of the O'Neil ledge, it being 23x10 feet and twenty-six inches thick. The stone from this claim is very fine grain and takes a much higher polish than the celebrated onyx of Mexico, and it contains colors that were exhausted many years ago in the Mexican mines. Then, too, the mines of that country never turned out pieces larger than five or six feet square. So far as developed the Cave Creek onyx beds do not seem to be as large as the Yavapai beds, though the stone is as fine, but even as they are, they will produce large amounts and in blocks of very satisfactory size. J. B. Dougherty, of New York, is doing a great deal of development work, and as soon as the road is completed, which will be in a few days, he will put teams to hauling and loading in onto the cars at Phenix for shipment to New York.—Phenix Gazette.

Birdseye View of Paraguay.

Paraguay has 430,000 people on over 91,970 square miles of territory. Large numbers of uncolonized Indians are not counted. The country is rich in vegetation, but only 160,000 acres are under cultivation. Among the notable products are algaroba and quebracho for tanning, and algaroba, indigo and annatto for dyeing. There is an abundance of resins, copal, gum elastic, drug plants, balsams. Besides cotton, Paraguay produces textile and fibrous plants like ramie, jute and palm. The foreign trade is about \$5,000,000 a year, but the United States gets very little of it. The principal exports are tobacco, hides, lumber and oranges. Paraguay has no seaport. Her products go out by the Paraguay and Panama Rivers.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



Mrs. Sutherland.
Cured me of Goitre or swellings in the neck which I had from 10 years old till I was 52. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling so discouraged with goitre and rheumatism. When I caught cold I could not walk two blocks without fainting. Now I am free from it and I can truly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. ANNA SUTHERLAND, Kalamazoo, Mich.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

EVERY MOTHER

Should Have It in The House. Dropped on Sugar. Chittaren Love to take JOHNSON'S ANDYNE LAXATIVE for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves all Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Sold everywhere. Price 35c. per mail. 6 bottles \$2.00. Express paid. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

N. Y. N. 28

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP



ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflammation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, biliousness, headache, SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, La Grippe, urinary troubles, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility. Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle. If not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size. "Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free. DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Tutt's Tiny Pills

stimulate the torpid liver, strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels, and are unequalled as an anti-bilious medicine. Dose small. Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

DO YOU READ ADVERTISEMENTS

THAT'S WHAT WE WANT TO FIND OUT.

To the first 20 who mention this paper and a for free trial of our \$1.50 lot on \$1 monthly payments in GRIFFITH, Chicago's coming fair. Subscribers will send a receipt for \$1.00, go on any lot hereafter bought of us to the next 1000 subscribers to the World's Fair. Try JAT DWIGINS & CO. 409 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

THE STEEL MILL AT HOMESTEAD.

the mill men as the boat reached the shore, not a man retreated, but rather pressed closer to the shore in order to be the first to fall if necessary. The din was terrific as the lusty-musled mill men vented their rage upon the intruders.

"Don't come on land or we'll brain you," they yelled.

"Why don't you work for your living like decent men?" they howled.

Not a word answered the Pinkertons, but as the boat touched the shore and a gang plank was thrown out, every Pinkerton man covered as many men as possible with his Winchester. Rage had now transformed the usual pacific Homestead men into demons. They knew no fear, but even jumped forward to wrest the death-dealing rifles from the hands of their enemies.

It will never be known definitely who fired the first shot which started the slaughter that has made so many homes of mourning. The first gun, however, was thought to have been discharged by the Captain of the gang of men, who was afterward killed. The last moment before the slaughter, the crowd was surging downward against six of the leading mill workers, who stood with their backs to the Pinkertons, fairly under the muzzles of the rifles, trying to keep the mill men back from what seemed certain death. Clear as a bell, far above the roar of the angry crowd, came the voice of Hugh O'Donnell, as fearless and cool as he tried to check the angry men.

"In God's name," he cried, "my good fellows, keep back; don't press down and force them to do murder."

It was too late, the appeal was drowned by the sharp report of a Winchester from a

met by a shower of lead from the rifles and pistols of the tattered workmen. The officers fell back for an instant as if repulsed, but they were promptly rallied, and, marching eight abreast, endeavored to get ashore. They were driven back again, however.

The steamer Little Bill, which had towed the Pinkerton men to Homestead, was compelled early in the day to leave the barges on the bank and under the fire of the strikers to convey the wounded Pinkerton men to a place where they could obtain treatment. When this was accomplished, the captain of the steamer tried to return and tow the barges into the middle of the river again, but he was not permitted to come near the bank.

The cannoners across the river fired three cannon balls at the Little Bill. Their aim was bad, and one ball, entering the open hearth department, took off a man's head.

One Pinkerton, becoming desperate, jumped off the rear and tried to swim. He was drowned. The pilot of the Little Bill was killed. The boat was driven off and proceeded down the river.

The men continued using dynamite sticks, throwing them over the piles of coal and iron. Some exploded in the water and did no damage, while others struck the boats and sent pieces flying in the air. At every successful shot the men rent the air with wild cheers. Sharpshooters were stationed at various places, and shot every time a Pinkerton man looked out to see the position of the men.

Finally the strikers' cannon burst and they resorted to dynamite. Great chunks of it were thrown at the boat, the most of which only splashed the water. Meanwhile the Pinkertons were huddled

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

JOHN DE LEER, aged sixty, was shot and killed by his nephew, Martin de Leer, in Great Barrington, Mass., in a quarrel over money.

GOVERNOR ABBETT and twenty-five Congressmen reviewed a parade in honor of the Centennial of Paterson, N. J.

THE amount of Defaulter Dann's shortage in the National Savings Bank at Buffalo, N. Y., is \$426,636.

MRS. POLINSKI was picking raspberries on a mountain near Mill Creek, Penn., when a rattlesnake attacked her. She grabbed the reptile by the neck and smashed its head with a stone, but not before the snake had put his fangs in her arm several times. She died five hours after being bitten.

PRESIDENT and MRS. HARRISON left Washington by special train on their way to Loon Lake in the Catskills, where Mrs. Harrison will pass the summer.

THE non-union men employed by the steelworks were attacked at Buffalo, N. Y., by 200 striking union men, who pelted them with bricks. A riot ensued and several men were injured. Six rioting strikers were arrested.

JOHN DOWNWOOD, a Brooklyn (N. Y.) newspaper compositor, fatally shot and stabbed his wife and then fired two pistol bullets into his own head, inflicting a mortal wound.

THE White Squadron took the Massachusetts Naval Battalion down Boston Bay for big gun practice. On the Chicago, as guests of Admiral Walker, were Governor and Mrs. Russell, General Dalton, General Donahue and Colonels Cunningham and Russell of the Governor's staff, and several city officials.

THE President and Mrs. Harrison arrived at their cottage at Loon Lake, N. Y. The eleventh international Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor held a three days' session at the Madison Square Garden, New York City. The afternoon and evening sessions were attended by an average of 15,000 people and as many more were turned away.

THE pavers in New York City declared their strike off and yielded to the contractors.

South and West.

RUFUS JOHNSON, Laura Lewis and Ida Swanson, all of St. Paul, Minn., were drowned while boating on Spring Lake, Minnesota.

JOSEPH, Zacharia and Henry Martin, three brothers, aged twenty-five, seventeen and thirteen, were drowned in Kings River near Huron, Cal., while bathing.

THE Arapahoe Indians are doing the ghost dance on their reservation in the Indian Territory to the great alarm of the white settlers near by.

JONES, the colored man who murdered Mrs. Tierney, was taken from the jail at Weston, W. Va., and hanged by a mob.

THE Democratic State Convention of Kansas met at Topeka, and nominated a full State ticket. The platform approves the nomination of Cleveland and Stevenson, and endorses the declarations of the Chicago Convention. It also declares prohibition to be a failure.

SENATORS WARREN and CAREY, of Wyoming, were hung in effigy at Ogden, Utah, by indignant citizens for voting against the free coinage of silver in the United States Senate.

WILLIAM HELMS, of Fulton, Mich., an insane man, murdered his wife with a knife and a hammer, and then cut his own throat.

THE corn crop in Northern Texas, Indian Territory and Nebraska will be the largest known for fifteen years. The cotton crop is also promising.

A 300-foot wall running along the Newport News Railroad yard in Memphis, Tenn., fell and killed three men named Hunter, Hogan and Bell.

Washington.

HAROLD M. SEWALL, of Milne, Consul-General at Samoa, has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted by the President.

A TELEGRAM was received at the Treasury Department from Special Agent Williams at Port Townsend, Washington, confirming the news of the capture by the revenue cutter Corwin of the British supply steamer Coquillon in Alaskan waters.

CAPTAIN S. G. MILLS, Fifth Artillery, United States Army, has been appointed Commandant of Cadets at the West Point Military Academy, to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins, relieved.

W. J. CAMPBELL, of Chicago, has declined to serve as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, being unable to arrange his business affairs.

THE President has signed the Agricultural Appropriation bill and approved the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of a statue of General W. T. Sherman in Washington.

GENERAL J. C. KELTON, retired, has been appointed Governor of the Soldiers' Home in Washington.

THE Sergeant-at-Arms of the House sent ninety-seven telegrams to absent members, urging their speedy return to Washington in connection with the consideration of the Free Coinage bill.

THE news from Homestead, Penn., caused a great deal of excitement at Washington. Bulletins were sent by the Western Union Telegraph Company over the private wire to the President. The Secretary of War and several other members of his Cabinet were with the President when the news came of open hostilities. The Western Union Telegraph Company also sent bulletins to the Cabinet officers at the various departments.

CHARLES J. CRISP, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been renominated for Congress at Cordele, Ga.

THE special committee of the House of Representatives which investigated the Pension Bureau has made a report recommending that the House pass a resolution demanding the removal of Green B. Raum from the office of Pension Commissioner.

IN consequence of suggestions by Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, the United States Treasury Department has taken steps for the thorough disinfection of the baggage of immigrants arriving at New York from the cholera districts of Europe.

TSUNEJIRO MIYAOKI has been presented to the State Department as the new Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Washington.

NEARLY 9000 money order offices have been established lately.

Foreign.

HENRY M. STANLEY, the explorer, has been defeated as a candidate for the British Parliament for North Lambeth in the Liberal-Unionist interest.

THE notorious murderer known as Matthias Hadelt has been guillotined at Valence, France.

FIVE recruits who were on their way to Munster, Germany, to report for duty, began skylarking while crossing the River Werre, and their boat capsizing they were all drowned.

THE three men who caused the Birkenberg mine fire in Bohemia, by which 300 lost their lives, have been sentenced—Kirz, who threw the burning wick, to three years; Kabode to two years, and Havelka, who confessed, to eighteen months.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the American iron-master, has received the freedom of the City of Aberdeen, Scotland, in recognition of his gift of \$5000 to the Aberdeen library.

THE French battleship Hoche collided with the steamer Marshal Canrobert, which plies between Bona, Algeria and Marseilles, and the latter foundered. In the confusion attending the wreck two soldiers and three children were drowned.

THE losses by the recent flood at Matanzas, Cuba, are estimated at \$1,160,000.

THIRTY-ONE bandits were killed on the southeastern frontier of Chile by cavalry sent from Santiago.

THE cholera epidemic is spreading throughout Europe. The disease has made its appearance in the military camp near St. Petersburg, Russia, and new cases are reported near Paris.

ISAAC COOKE and Louis Colton, cotton brokers of Liverpool, England, have failed with liabilities of \$3,750,000.

A HONDURAS special despatch announces the complete triumph of the revolution and the capture of President Leiba.

THE SOUTH'S DEVELOPMENT

New Industries Started During the Past Three Months.

THE Tradesman in its review of the industrial development of the South during the second quarter of 1892, reports a total of 738 new industries incorporated and established and 213 contemplated and in process of formation, making a total of 971 established and contemplated against 831 for the corresponding quarter of 1891 and 1381 for the same period in 1890.

During the quarter the Tradesman reports the establishment of agricultural implement works, Texas having three and Georgia one; two barrel factories were established in Tennessee; six boot and shoe factories were erected, two in Georgia, two in Virginia, one each in Kentucky and Tennessee; breweries, five, one each in Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia; brick and tile works, twenty-six, Texas leading with six, Georgia five, Tennessee four, South Carolina three, West Virginia three, Alabama two, Kentucky and Virginia one each.

THE development of the canning industry is shown by the fact that twenty-nine plants were established, Georgia leading with seven, the balance being distributed among other Southern States; twenty-six compresses and gins have been erected, Texas leading with fifteen, Alabama and Georgia having three each. Activity in the establishment of textile plants is shown by the fact that fifty-nine have been established during the quarter, North Carolina being credited with sixteen, South Carolina twelve, Georgia eleven, Alabama eight, two each in Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee and one in Louisiana. This is an increase in this industry over the corresponding quarter of last year of twenty-five.

Only fourteen development and improvement companies have been established during the quarter as against sixty-two for the same period of last year; thirty-three electric light plants have been established during the quarter, as against twenty-nine for the second quarter of 1891. The establishment of flouring and grist mills has shown a decided increase, there having been fifty established as against eighteen for the same quarter last year; Tennessee leads with fourteen, Texas following closely with twelve, others being distributed. The establishment of foundries and machine shops has about held its own the last quarter, forty being reported, eight being credited to Alabama, seven to Georgia and six to Tennessee.

THE manufacture of pig iron in the South is attracting outside investors on account of exceptional advantages offered, as is shown by the establishment of sixteen furnaces for this quarter as against eight for the second quarter last year. Twenty-one ice factories have been established and forty-four mining and quarrying companies have been organized. Nine natural gas and oil companies have organized and four oil mills have been established, half of the number being in Texas. The phosphate industry shows a falling off for the current quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1891, fourteen companies having been organized as against thirty-seven in the last year. The woodworking industry shows a decided increase, 192 plants being reported for the quarter, this number being very generally distributed among different States. One hundred and five miscellaneous plants are reported, making a creditable total for the quarter of 971.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CUBA's sugar crop is short.

KENTUCKY's treasury is empty.

CHOLERA is still spreading in Asia.

ENGLAND has ninety-four universities.

THERE are 46,000 oil wells in this country.

SOUTH CAROLIA has 5000 acres planted in water melons.

GERMANY will hold a universal exhibition at Berlin in 1900.

ALL suburbs within ten miles are to be incorporated in Berlin.

ANOTHER band of Garza revolutionists is on the Mexican border.

THE Nova Scotia 3 1/2 per cent. loan has been floated in England.

FRANCE has an excess of \$17,000,000 in revenue over expenditures.

FRENCH-SPEAKING Canadians are 29.4 per cent. of Canada's population.

IN the United States there are 673,643 Free Masons and 647,471 Odd Fellows.

MACKEREL in great numbers and large size have struck in on the Maine coast.

THE new fourth class at West Point Military Academy will contain 206 members.

PRUNES on the trees in Santa Clara County California, are selling for 1 1/2 cents a pound.

GENERAL PEIXOTO's term of office as President of Brazil was extended until 1895.

ENGLAND, Spain and Italy are said to have agreed upon a plan for the partition of Morocco.

THE Emperor of Germany has decided not to allow a military band to come to the Chicago Exposition.

THE disease known as cholera, which has been prevailing in the suburbs of Paris, France, for some time past, is becoming worse.

THE rice crop for 1891 will be fifty per cent. advance of any previous year. The crop will scarcely fall short of 8,000,000 bushels.

LATER NEWS.

THE stern of the schooner Henry R. Tilton was torn off near Sandy Hook, N. J., by a shell from a ten-inch gun that was fired from the Government proving grounds. The projectile weighed 575 pounds, and was fired with a full service charge of 250 pounds of powder.

YALE COLLEGE has declined Oxford's challenge for a boat-race in England.

THOMAS McCULLOUGH and G. W. Alwell, of Clarksville, Tenn., two young men who were making an excursion trip through the East, were drowned a few days ago near Hart's Island, N. Y., in the midst of the Thousand Islands.

JEPHIA D. NEW, a member of the Indiana Appellate Court, and a candidate for reelection, committed suicide at his home at Vernon, Ind.

At the request of Brazil and the Argentine Republic President Harrison has consented to act as the arbitrator to determine the question of the true boundary of what is known as the Argentine State of Misiones.

FROM the records of the Postoffice Department it appears that there were 67,105 postoffices in the United States on June 30, 1892, which is an increase of 2776 over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. During the past year 1228 postoffices were discontinued for various causes. There were 223 resignations from the service and thirty-three removals.

J. D. WASHBURN, Minister from the United States to Switzerland, has resigned.

A PHENOMENAL number of wolves are attacking cattle and even men in the Province of Kostroma, Russia. The animals evince a savagery and boldness that have never been witnessed before in that region, and many of the country people are terror stricken. A grand wolf hunt is proposed to get rid of the animals.

A DISASTROUS fire at Christiansand, Norway, laid in ruins half the best part of the town, including 336 of the principal houses and numerous public buildings. The loss will reach the sum of \$3,500,000.

A FURTHER eruption of Mount Etna occurred a few days since. The Mayor of Nicolosi declared that a terrible volcanic outbreak was impending. The inhabitants of Catania, Italy, and the surrounding country were in a state of consternation.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JOHN G. WHITTIER is said to be color blind.

HARRISON, Cleveland, Reid and Stevenson are all Presbyterians.

SIGNOR GIOLITTI, the new Premier of Italy is one of the tallest men in Rome.

JULES VERNE is now writing his seventy-fourth novel. He turns out two books a year.

THE Dominion House of Commons has voted \$10,000 for a monument to Sir John Macdonald.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is said to be a great walker, and seldom patronizes the street cars in Washington.

SENATOR GRAY, of Delaware, has invaded the prim precincts of the United States Senate Chamber in a pair of russet shoes.

LIPTON, the London tea and provision merchant, paid the other day in a single check to Her Majesty's customs the sum of nearly \$77,000.

THOMAS HART is the nearest living relative of Shakespeare. He is a resident of Australia, and is eighth in descent from Shakespeare's sister, Joan.

GEORGE GOULD didn't go to college; instead, he went into his father's office at the age of sixteen, and at twenty-eight he is now a six-millionaire in his own right.

SENATOR MITCHELL, of Oregon, has shaved off a beard which he has worn for nineteen years. It is said his daughter did not recognize him after the metamorphosis.

PRESIDENT TUTTLE, of Wabash College, has retired from service after holding office thirty years. He has been on duty all of that time except two months, a record not easily paralleled.

ALEXANDER HENRY, inventor of the celebrated Martini-Henry rifle, used exclusively in the British army, is a Scotchman by birth, and recently celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday.

THE most interesting person present at the last meeting of Black Hawk war survivors at Freeport, Ill., was Mrs. William Lewhorn, of Lena, Ill. She was in the fort at Apple River at the time of Black Hawk's murderous attack, and dealt out powder and shot to the defending soldiers.

GALUSHA A. GROW, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1863 to 1865, was a guest at a Chicago hotel recently. He is sixty-nine years old. When first elected to Congress Mr. Grow was only twenty-six years of age and had the distinction of being the youngest member of the House.

ATTACKED BY A CRAZY MAN

Judge Clute, of Albany, N. Y., Has a Lively Tussle in His Office.

Edward McDonald, a middle-aged laborer, who is supposed to be insane, entered County Judge Clute's office at Albany, N. Y., and demanded that he sign a \$3000 note. The Judge refused and attempted to leave the office. McDonald struck the Judge and tried to draw a revolver when the Judge grappled with him, and for a few minutes there was a lively tussle around the office.

The Judge, still holding on to the infuriated man, managed to touch an electric button and the office boy in an adjoining room responded. The boy grabbed McDonald by the legs and he was backed against the wall, all the while making a vigorous fight. Finally the boy got the revolver out of McDonald's pocket.

The Judge continued to hold him and the boy secured a policeman. McDonald was taken to Police Headquarters and committed to jail. He has been a defendant in a divorce suit and has been hanging around Judge Clute's office for some time. The note which he wished signed was made payable to any one.

ROBERT L. GARNER has sailed from New York for Africa with a phonograph to study the language of the monkeys. He took introductions to chiefs of various tribes passed into the phonograph by Stanley, Du Chaillu and other explorers.

Admirable results have attended the artesian borings in the Sahara, and this has led to a demand being made by the inhabitants in other portions of the desert.

Nearly 400 bears were killed in Maine during the year ending in May.

The Dreaded Sleeping Car.

Coughs, Colds and Pneumonia are contracted in the Palace Sleeper spite of all precautions, save one, and that is to be armed with a bottle of Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure. This is not only a cure, but a *wonderful preventive of Croup and Pneumonia*. Sold by prominent druggists, 50c. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is proposed to lay a submarine cable in the Caspian Sea.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

P. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known P. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California Liquid Laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

Mr. J. Lane, general manager Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad, says: "I was entirely relieved of headache by Bradycortin in fifteen minutes. It is the only thing that relieves me." All druggists, fifty cents.

If you are troubled with malaria take Beecham's Pills. A positive specific. Nothing like it. 25 cents a box.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

S.S.S.
CURES
MALARIAL
POISON

Nature should be assisted to throw off impurities of the blood. Nothing does it so well, so promptly, or so safely as Swift's Specific.

LIFE HAD NO CHARMS.

For three years I was troubled with malarial poison, which caused my appetite to fail, and I was greatly reduced in flesh, and life lost all its charms. I tried mercurial and potash remedies, but to no effect. I could get no relief. I then decided to try S.S.S. A few bottles of this wonderful medicine made a complete and permanent cure, and I now enjoy better health than ever.

J. A. RICE, Ottawa, Kan.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"August Flower"

"I am Post Master here and keep a Store. I have kept August Flower for sale for some time. I think it is a splendid medicine." E. A. Bond, P. M., Pavilion Centre, N. Y.

The stomach is the reservoir. If it fails, everything fails. The liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the heart, the head, the blood, the nerves all go wrong. If you feel wrong, look to the stomach first. Put that right at once by using August Flower. It assures a good appetite and a good digestion.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES \$85
For Ladies and Gents. Six styles in Pneumatic Cushion and Solid Tires. Diamond Frame, Steel Drop Fittings, Steel Tubing, Adjustable Ball Bearings to all running parts, including Pedals, Suspension, Saddle. Strictly HIGH GRADE in Every Particular. Send 6 cents in stamps for our 100-page illustrated catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Sporting Goods, etc.
JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Mfrs., 147 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.



ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.



The shadows that fill your life, if you're a feeble, suffering woman, can be taken out of it. The chronic weaknesses, functional derangements, and painful disorders peculiar to your sex, can be taken away. The one unfailing remedy for them is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It corrects, cures, and builds you up. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep and restores health and strength. For periodical pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, weak back, leucorrhoea, and all kindred ailments, it's a positive specific—one that is *guaranteed*. If it fails to give satisfaction, in any case, the money paid for it is returned.

The great, gripping, old-fashioned pills make trouble. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets prevent it. Theirs is the *natural* way. Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are prevented, relieved and cured. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take.

RISEING SUN STOVE POLISH
DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Creams, and Patents which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn the wood. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

RIPANS TABLETS regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effective. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or bowels to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABLET after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 gross \$2.10, 12 bottles \$1.00. THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 40 Spruce St., N.Y. Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

MUSHROOMS FOR THE MILLION
There's money in growing mushrooms. Constant demand at good prices. Any one with a cellar or stable can do it. Our Primer and Price-list tell how to grow them. Free. Send for it. A trial brick of seven enough for a \$2 experiment, by mail, postpaid, for 25c. By express, 50c. 10 lbs. for \$2.00. 25 lbs. for \$3.00. Special rates on large lots. JOHN GARDINER & CO., Seed Growers, Importers, 104 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa. Gardiner's Seeds. —New Catalogue for 1892 now ready. Free. Send for it.

BETTER DEAD
THAN ALIVE. Dutcher's Fly Killer is certain death. Flies are attracted to it and killed at once. They do not live to get away. Use it freely, destroy their eggs and prevent reproduction. Always ask for Dutcher's and get best results.
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The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR, \$1.00
SIX MONTHS, .50
THREE MONTHS, .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as second-class matter.

Mount Union.

Orthella Shaver is suffering from a boil on the back of his neck.

Rev. I. N. Moorhead, of Lewistown, was a visitor in town on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Smittle visited relatives and friends in Shade Gap last week.

Miss Lizzie Miller, of Tyrone is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Miller, of this place.

All farmers about town are busily engaged cutting wheat. The indications are for a good crop.

The chair factory building is rapidly nearing completion. The outside is receiving a coat of paint.

The "Stars" of this place journeyed to Mapleton on Saturday last and won a game of ball by a score of 17 to 16.

Many of our citizens are found quietly discussing the probable results of the great strike at present at Homestead.

District President W. A. Crotsley, of Pine Grove, installed the officers of W. C. No. 346, P. O. S. of A. on Monday evening last.

Rev. A. Day, formerly of this place, but now of Birmingham, where he is pastor of the Presbyterian church, was in town last week.

Watson Fuller, ticket agent of the P. R. R. at this place, has resumed his duties again after an absence of three weeks, during which he was indisposed.

Wm. Hodges, wife and children, of Philadelphia, together with W. J. Campbell and Miss Mary Spanogle, of Mapleton, were visitors in town on Wednesday last.

Some mischievous boys tapped Dr. Rhodes' money drawer last week while the Dr. was in another part of the building and made away with about a dollar and a half.

H. W. Harrison, D. E. Shaver and J. M. Johnston, of the National Guards, received a telegram Monday morning last from Capt. Jno. S. Bare, of Co. A. 5th Reg. N. G. P. to join the company at Huntingdon to proceed to Homestead immediately. They started on Way Passenger the same day.

Mill Creek.

Levi Wright and wife spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. David Simpson.

Pierce Fields, of Kansas City, spent Saturday afternoon with his cousin, Mrs. L. A. Himes.

Miss Stella Wilson has returned from West Chester, where she has been attending school.

Preaching services in the Baptist church next Sunday morning at half-past ten o'clock.

Mrs. Spiese, a governess at Girard college, Philadelphia, is spending a month with her friends here.

"Good evening, papa," is what greeted the ears of David Gates on Sunday evening. It will vote for Cleveland.

Our young friend, Harry Baker, of West Huntingdon, occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church on Sunday morning.

The picnic at Sharp's grove on the 4th was a very enjoyable affair. About two dozen young folks from here and as many more from Allensville participated.

Mrs. Law and son, of Philadelphia, are guests of Gr. G. W. Simpson. Mrs. Law is superintendent of the Mothers' department of the W. C. T. U., and embracing every opportunity to advance the noble works she gave an interesting talk in the Methodist church on Sunday evening on the work and functions of the organization of which she is a member.

Trough Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Boring visited Barton Greenland on Sunday.

Leonard Smith took a drive down to see his brother, S. P. Smith, in the Big valley, after finishing his harvest.

Ephraim Chilcott has recovered from his attack of rheumatism so as to be able

to go about a little.

The wheat is nearly all harvested. There is a good crop of straw, but it is said that it is not well filled.

That clever gentleman, Capt. W. C. Gayton, of Mount Union, and his niece, Miss Della King, visited 'Squire L. W. Lheasant over Sunday.

Mrs. Martin Hoffman, of Cassville, and her sister-in-law, Miss Anna Hoffman, visited the former's mother, Mrs. Geo. Saylor, on Sunday.

A person remarked to me last week that they wondered so much where a certain party could be going when they saw them passing, but when they read the ITEM the mystery was solved. Moral: "Read the ITEM if you want to be posted."

Francis Frew's barn, with its entire contents, was burned on Sunday morning. Two wagons, plows, harrows, and two horses were destroyed. It was set on fire about 2 A. M. Mr. Frew was away from home at the time. The loss will fall heavily on them, as the team was their main support. They certainly have the sympathy of all except the one who did the deed.

Saltillo.

Among our recent visitors I noticed Miss Chamberlain, of Bedford, who is visiting her cousin, Miss Ola Fisher.

Miss Ola Peck, of Osceola, is visiting her grand-mother Giffin.

J. H. Green, of Cassville, was visiting his grand-parents at this place last week. Mr. Green has opened a jewelry store at Cassville.

The Sunday schools of Saltillo and Three Springs intend to hold a union picnic at Woodvale on the 19th inst.

Misses Ida and Nora Green have returned from Bucknell Institute to their home at this place.

Hudson & Kimmell have removed their saw mill to the Hudson farm at Three Springs.

Rev. Ott preached a good sermon at the M. E. church last Sunday night to a full house.

The Saltillo silver cornet band were discoursing good music at the grove last Monday night.

Miss Effie Sollers has returned from Robertsdale, where she has been visiting her brother, William.

S. C. Davis, of Robertsdale, was visiting at the residence of Geo. Sleeman last week.

Geo. Sleeman and wife paid a delightful visit to Bellwood, the home of a favorite nephew, Clyde Greenland.

Mrs. Bradford, mother of Rev. J. T. Bradford, together with her little granddaughter is visiting friends at this place.

Smith Valley.

The grain is nearly all cut.

Farmers are beginning to make hay. A. M. Smith, who has been attending school at Lock Haven, is spending vacation at home.

A base ball team has been organized in this valley. Many of the players have never played any ball but are very earnest in their endeavor to learn the art.

Miss Jennie D. Dell is the possessor of a cactus that has been blooming nearly all summer. It is surely a marvel of beauty, having had at one time seventy-six flowers on it.

An effort is being made in this community to organize a camp of the P. O. S. of A. We hope the effort may prove a success since we surely need something along this line to hold our young men together.

G. W. and M. W. Dell have beaten the record in this neighborhood in tie making, having made eighty in one day. They also inform us that they made, on another day nine ties from one tree without splitting any of the timber.

The Grangers are becoming pretty strong in this section, and some of them are growing very conscientious in the principles of the order; so much so that a certain individual has constructed what he calls a Granger bridge. This shows great zeal in striving to carry out the principles of the order.

Some time ago E. O. and Jesse H. Stever captured a terrapin in one of Henry Stever's fields. This little creature carried the following names and dates: First, Israel Stever marked it in 1861, then Michael Stever and K. M. marked it in 1878, and Frank Stever added his name in 1889. The boys say they would have marked it for 1892 but there was no room for them. This slow

traveler, as the reader will know, started before the late rebellion, and has been found within a radius of a mile at this time, while the first party who marked it traveled over much of the United States and now is sleeping among our fallen heroes. Israel Stever enlisted in the 22d Pa. cavalry June 3, 1863, and was discharged from the same in February, 1864. He re-enlisted again in September, 1864, in the 3d Pa. Heavy Artillery, from which regiment the 188th Pa. Infantry was formed. He being a member of the 188th was one of the first white soldiers to enter Richmond after Lee's surrender. He staid with his regiment until the close of the war and was ultimately discharged in June, 1865. After the war Mr. Stever took up his residence in Mapleton, but in 1870 he went west and traveled in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Iowa. He afterward returned to Pennsylvania, but soon went back to Iowa, where the death angel called him from the scenes of this world in the fall of 1875, and to-day his body lies in Fairfield, Iowa. Israel Stever was born on the farm in Hare's valley on which the above mentioned tortoise was marked, and while he passed through the above described scenes this little animal, whose age cannot be told, is still to be found near the place where it was first captured in 1861.

Cassville.

Milton Green has returned to Spruce Creek.

Mrs. Hiram Baum, of Mt. Union, is visiting her home.

Mr. Agnew, a prominent business man of Pittsburg, is making a brief visit here.

Miss Minnie Glasgow and Mrs. Saml. Glasgow, of Altoona, are visiting their home near here.

Miss Corda Rindlaub, who has been visiting at Mr. Piper's, near Newburg, has returned home.

Farmers in the surrounding country are busy with their harvest, which is later than ordinary.

Miss LaMotte, of Manchester, Md., and Miss Brewster, of Meadow Gap, are visiting Mrs. Austin Green.

Friday of last week was devoted to fishing by nearly all the young people of town. The parties spent a very pleasant day. Fish, though, were very scarce.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of July 9th.

Population 470.

Last consecutive number, 973.

The hospital contains three inmates.

The smaller brick kiln is now closed up ready for firing.

The iron roof on the new cell building is nearing completion.

The names on the visitors' register this week numbers fifty-two.

The new officer's quarters are receiving their final coat of plaster.

Moral Instructor Likens is off enjoying his two months vacation.

Officer Gerlock is making several new taps for use in the machine shop.

The old description room is being fitted up as an office for the Chaplain.

Keeper Warsing and men are erecting the new fence around the cemetery.

Mr. Cross has been added to the force of instructors in the brush shop.

Keeper Bookhamer's men are cleaning up around the officer's quarters.

Seven prisoners were received from Philadelphia county on Saturday last.

The amount of ice consumed at the Reformatory daily averages 1425 pounds.

Three hundred and sixty gallons of milk were received from the farm during June.

The machinists are changing the valves on the high pressure steam pipe in the ducts.

The painters are whitewashing the stairways between the upper and lower corridors.

The plumbers are fitting up the new photograph gallery with water pipes, basins, etc.

The carpenters are making 708 pickets for a new fence around the Reformatory cemetery.

Florist Hummel is busy as a bee in the garden on the island, planting and working among the vegetables.

On Monday morning the brush shop will begin the manufacture of dust brushes, sweepers, window brushes and similar grades of work.

Ira Mosier, No. 473, who was paroled Jan. 12, 1892, was taken sick with typhoid fever June 16 and died at the residence of his father in the Western part of the state, June 28.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE!

Beginning with May 20th,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days

Two Car Loads of Wagon.

A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND

SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75

Slky & Walking Cultivators

135 Spring-Tooth Harrows

received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.

One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.

One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of

Eighty-Seven Plows,

I have yet on hand 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,

shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promptly answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. WELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring, SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar,

Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing,

etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-

class Mill and Lumber Yard.

THE RIPANS TABLETS regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blistches on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diabetes, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Nettle Rash, Pains, Rush of Blood to plexion, Salt Rheum, Sick Headache, Skin ach, Tired Feeling, Water Brash and every other symptom or dis-



impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tablets is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross \$2, 1/2 gross \$1.25, 1/4 gross 75c, 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York.

AGENTS WANTED. THE STORY OF ST. PAUL,

Canon Farrar's Latest and Greatest Book.

Illustrated with Magnificent Reproduction of

Famous Paintings In The Original Oil Colors.

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—EVERYBODY BUYS THIS BOOK.—

Half a million already sold.

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BOOK BINDERY.

Having purchas. the well equipped binding establishment of the Brethren Publishing Company, I am prepared to do all kinds of binding substantially and at reasonable prices. Pamphlets, magazines, files, etc., solicited. Old books rebound and made good as new. Orders may be left at the MAPLETON ITEM office where samples of work can be seen.

J. WM. KING.

Opposite Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE ITEM

LOCAL NOTES.

—Among our callers on Monday was Amos L. Smith, of Trough Creek.

—Mrs. R. K. Potts spent Sunday with friends about Lewistown and Logan.

—Miss Emma Hatt, of this place, was taken suddenly ill yesterday morning.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—Mrs. G. T. Numer and son, of Juniata county, are visiting friends in town.

—John G. Gillam and L. M. Speer left yesterday at noon to view the situation at Homestead.

—A little daughter of W. D. Cree has been very ill during the past week with spinal meningitis.

—The four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus—October 12, 1892.

—Dr. W. J. Campbell goes to Three Springs this week to take charge of Dr. Stever's practice for several weeks.

—Hon. C. R. McCarthy and S. E. Henry, of Huntingdon, were among the strangers on our streets last Monday.

—F. M. Spanogle, of this place, has secured a situation as telegraph operator on the Norfolk & Western R. R., 10 miles from Norfolk, Va.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The summer term opens August 1st, in vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—At a meeting of the Mapleton borough school board held last Wednesday evening E. Guy Rex was elected teacher of the No. 2 school for the ensuing term.

—Three cans of any of the following articles for 25 cents at B. O'Connor & Son's: pumpkin, beans, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, pie peaches, and apples.

—T. M. Wood yesterday landed the largest bass that has been caught in this vicinity this season. It measured over 19 inches in length, and weighed 3 pounds 5 1/2 ounces.

—William Walker, of Hare's Valley, was the recipient of a pension voucher last Saturday which gives him back pay to the amount of \$264.40 and a monthly installment of \$12 per month.

—A misstep will often make a cripple for life. A bottle of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment at hand will not prevent the misstep, but used immediately it will save being a cripple. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—David Sloan, of Union township, in harvesting gathered 38 heads of rye which sprang from a single seed, which being counted aggregated 1159 grains and from another seed 29 heads, yielding 1456 grains. His wheat crop is good.

—Uncle Isaac Powden, the veteran cigar dealer, registered at the Juniata House on Monday. He is hale and hearty at 73. W. G. Wenck, of Northumberland, Pa., who sells drugs for a popular house at that place, was also a guest. He was just returning from an extensive western business tour as far as South Dakota.

—A game of base ball was played on the grounds at this place on Saturday last between the second nine of this place and the "Stars" of Mt. Union, which resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 16 to 17. The game at times was interesting and exciting, although our boys were outplayed at every point by the visitors.

—Just now when the mud is off the roads the grumbler takes occasion to lecture the supervisor about loose stones being in the road. A Union township farmer mentioned this matter to us yesterday morning and that old saying, "In Pompeii every man cleaned before his own door," came to mind. It wouldn't take much time for each man to throw the stones out of the road about his premises. The supervisors would be saved much annoyance and the township much expense if this plan were carried into effect.

—Mrs. Law, of Philadelphia, superintendent of Mothers' Work in the W. C. T. U. will address an audience in the M. E. church this afternoon at 2 o'clock. She is aunt of Mrs. Dr. G. W. Simpson, of Mill Creek, with whom she is now stopping. Mrs. Law is about seventy years of age, is a fluent talker

and her life is devoted to the cause to which she is espoused. She talked at Mill Creek last Sunday evening and those who heard her were delighted. All are welcome and it is hoped a large audience will greet her this afternoon.

—Every now and then we are inquired of as to the law regarding strays. If you take up a stray animal you must within ten days give notice of it to your township clerk, who must make an entry of the same; then you advertise the animal in your local paper, and sixty days after such advertisement has appeared you apply to your justice of peace to sell the animal; he issues a warrant to the constable, who gives ten days notice by posters and then sells it, and you get it or your expenses, according to the sale. The penalty for taking up a stray and not giving notice is \$5, and besides this the owner can come upon your place and take it away without paying you anything.

The Juniata Valley Campmeeting.

The campmeeting at Newton Hamilton, Pa., will commence Tuesday, August 9, and close Friday, August 19, 1892.

The location in a beautiful grove, in the Juniata Valley, near Jack's mountain, and the balmy, health giving air of the oak and pine, with the excellent water and other necessary accommodations, make these grounds a favorite place of resort. No more healthful, restful place for parents and children at the low rates of living can well be found.

Telegraph, daily papers and bookstore on the grounds.

One of the special features of these grounds is the excellent hotel, now completed, which can accommodate about 100 persons. Rooms are airy and the table will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season. Room rent from \$7 to \$11 for the term of ten days. Boarding for full term \$10. Children under 12 years of age, half price. Several of the rooms contain two beds suitable for families.

The expense attending this Camp meeting for ten days is not one-third what it would be to visit Ocean Grove, Atlantic City or other Sea Shore resorts.

The Pennsylvania railroad and branches will sell excursion tickets during time of Camp-meeting.

Persons desiring rooms in the hotel during the full term of Camp should correspond at once with

J. K. RHODES, Sec'y,
Lewistown, Pa.

"How to Sing Without a Master."

And sing well, too, is not so difficult if you know how to cultivate your natural voice. It's all very well if you can afford to have the best teachers; but there are thousands who cannot afford to spend money for instruction, yet who could sing as well as the best if they only understood the underlying principles which everyone, no matter how gifted be nature, has to learn. The article, "How to sing without a master," published in *Demorest's Family Magazine* for August, explains these principles in clear, untechnical language, also gives simple rules for exercising the voice; and anyone practicing these rules will soon notice a marked improvement in its quality and strength. "Flower Missions and their work" is an interesting and very suggestive paper, beautifully illustrated, and every one who reads it will appreciate flowers at a truer value, and realize how much even the lowliest blossoms mean to those unfortunate creatures who are deprived of them. There is a characteristic story by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, "Why Frothingale did not marry the widow," and a humorous one, "Letting the stable," by Mary Kyle Dallas, besides others, grave and gay, which make this an especially enjoyable midsummer number. Mothers of boys will be interested in "A boy's room," and housekeepers will appreciate "French methods of cooking pears;" all the departments are replete with good things, while about 200 illustrations, a fine water-color, and a lovely full-page gravure represent the artistic quota. Every number of this ideal family magazine is equally good, and the subscription price is only \$2 a year, or 20 cents a copy. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York City.

—Subscribe for THE ITEM; only \$1.00 per year—in advance.

David McMurtrie.

David McMurtrie, one of Huntingdon county's oldest and best known citizens, died at 7.30 o'clock last Thursday evening. He was aged 79 years, 11 months and 4 days. His will was made February 25, 1891 and was admitted to probate last Saturday evening at about 5 o'clock. For the following we are indebted to the *News*:

Mr. McMurtrie was born in Huntingdon, July 11, 1804, on the site of the property at corner of Fourth and Penn streets, and where he lived all the days of his life, a fact that can be noted of few in this moving age. When 22 years of age he entered into partnership with Thomas Fisher, now deceased, in the mercantile business at the locust corner (now occupied by Denny & McMurtrie), and the firm continued to do a successful general merchandising business until April 1, 1860, a period of 34 years, when the partnership ceased, Mr. Fisher conducting the business thereafter with his sons H. G. and Thos. C.

Mr. McMurtrie was a careful and economical business man, who watched his investments closely, and amassed considerable wealth, being reputed the richest man in the county. His estate is estimated to be worth over a quarter million dollars. His wife died on the 8th of November, 1890; they left no children. Wm. E. McMurtrie, of this place, only brother, survives. State Auditor General D. M. Gregg, is a nephew.

The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was a punctual attendant at the services until the infirmities of age prevented. He contributed of his means to the support of the church and a few years ago made provision for the cancelling of over \$2000 debt upon the building. He was a man of marked characteristics, whose name will often be mentioned by the older citizens of the town who have known his manner of life, and the friendship he entertained for them.

In his will he made the following bequests:

To Harry H. Gregg, nephew, \$10,000.

To Thomas J. Gregg, nephew, \$10,000, and gold watch.

To Wm. E. Gray \$12,000 in trust to be invested at his discretion, the interest to be paid annually to nieces Miss Ellen Gregg and Mrs. Mary Green, wife of G. Dorsey Green, share and share alike, and at death of either the whole of said interest to be paid to survivor, and at death of both the principal sum to be divided equally between the children of Mary Green.

To David McMurtrie Gregg, Jr., and to Patty McM. Gregg, each \$1000.

To his nephew E. Stewart McMurtrie house and lot at south-east corner of 4th and Penn streets.

To his nieces Clara E. and Mary, daughters of his brother William McMurtrie, and to Mary E. and Margaret, daughters of his deceased niece Mrs. Margaret Speer, each \$5,000.

To D. Elliott MuMurtrie, nephew \$3,000.

To E. Stewart McMurtrie \$5,000 in trust to be invested as he may deem safe, the interest to be paid to his sister Mrs. Elizabeth North annually during her life, and at her death the principal to be equally divided between her children.

To E. Stewart McMurtrie \$14,000 in trust, the interest to be paid annually to nephew David and niece Sallie, children of his brother R. Allison McMurtrie, share and share alike.

To his niece Mrs. Harriet Bryan \$1000 and two pictures.

To Mrs. Sarah Banks and Mrs. Jane Hurd, sisters of his deceased wife, each \$500.

To Mrs. Wm. A. Orbison, \$3,000.

To H. M. Balbridge, \$8,000 in trust, the interest to be paid annually to nieces Mrs. Martha Silvey and Miss Laura McCahan, daughters of deceased sister, Mrs. Martha McCahan, and releases them from all claims he held against them.

To Mrs. Geo. A. Steel, \$1,000.

To Henry W. Miller, \$500.

To Orphans' Home in Huntingdon, \$500, to be paid to Treasurer immediately after his death.

To William Dorris and J. R. Simpson \$1,000 in trust that they will at their discretion apply the same in such way and manner as will best conduce to the comfort of the poor people of the borough of Huntingdon.

Released Mrs. Lucy Silknitter from

all claims he held against her property.

To Harry Silknitter the use of farm in Barree township for five years, and at the expiration of that time have privilege of buying the same.

To Elizabeth, daughter of Jos. Brooks, organ and sewing machine.

To J. R. Simpson, \$5,000 in trust, the interest to be paid annually to Joseph Brooks during his life, and at death the principal to be paid to his children.

To J. R. Simpson, \$3,000 in trust, the interest to be paid annually to Elizabeth Brooks and John Brooks, two-thirds to former and one-third to latter, until they attain age of 21, when Elizabeth receives \$2,000 and John \$1,000.

To Joseph Brooks, house and lot on Mifflin, between 8th and 9th, during his life, and at death to his children; and sufficient household goods to furnish the same from that which he had in use, the quantity necessary to be determined by executors; silverware excepted.

\$1,000 to be applied by executors in improvement of cemetery lot and erection of a monument over graves of himself and wife.

All the rest of his estate not specifically disposed of, as above, including notes, money, etc., to his brother, William E. McMurtrie.

E. Stewart McMurtrie, David P. Gwin and D. McM. Gregg are named as executors, each to receive \$5,000 as compensation.

Teachers' Examinations for 1892.

The annual examination of teachers for Huntingdon county will be held as follows: Neff's Mills, July 18; Saulsburg, 19; McAlevy's Fort, 20; Cornpropst Mills, 21; Centre Union, 22; Ardenheim, 23; Spruce Creek, 25; Franklinville, 26; Warriorsmark, 27; Alexandria, 28; Petersburg, 29; Shirleysburg, 30; Mill Creek, August 1; Mapleton, 2; Hawn's, 3; McConnellstown, 4; Marklesburg, 5; Entrioken, 6; Valley (Hopewell), 8; Chestnut Grove, 9; Broad Top City, 10; Cassville, 11; Three Springs, 12; Maddensville, 13; Richvale, 15; Shade Gap, 16; Orbisonia, 17; Huntingdon (Special), Sept. 3.

Strangers must present a certificate of good moral character. No one should apply who has not read some work on the subject of teaching. Professional certificates will be granted without application, to teachers deemed worthy of them. Examinations will be both oral and written, and will begin promptly at 8.30 A. M. Directors are earnestly urged to be present.

S. G. RUDY,
County Superintendent.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Union Sabbath School held at Beech Run chapel, June 12, 1892, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst one of our dear old scholars, Mrs. Julia Ann Chilcote, be it

Resolved, By Beech Run Union Sabbath School, that while we bow with humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Parent, we do not the less mourn for our sister who has been taken from us.

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Julia Ann Chilcote, this school laments the loss of a sister who was always ready to give assistance in any good work for the Master; a sister in which might be said a Christian light shone to the more bright and perfect day; a sister, though taken from us, her noble life is ever present with us.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our school, a copy be sent to the bereaved husband, and a copy be sent to the MAPLETON ITEM for publication.

T. W. SMITH,
G. M. DELL,
J. Q. DELL,
MRS. NANCY DELL,
MRS. ANNA E. QUARRY,
Committee.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, cutting, damaging or taking away timber, gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose.

All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. A. ANDERSON, J. M. OSWALT,
A. J. WHITE, J. W. WRIGHT,
MARTIN WILSON, EVA NUMER,
W. T. BORING, A. W. LEWIS,
GEORGE MILLER, GEORGE HALL,
J. E. WAELS.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

We
Received
Last week

a full and complete line of

All-Wool
Henriettas
and

Cashmeres
in

Blue
and

Jet-Black.

Also, various shades of

Blue, Brown
and
Tan color.

Ladies in need of choice goods

of above kind will find our
stock complete.

A. B. Gillam.

Summer

Is Here.

AND SO ARE WE! With
a full line of goods to suit
This particular season of the
year. We can supply both ladies and gentlemen with clothing necessary at this season. The

Weather is hot

and will get hotter, and in order
to "keep cool" we advise you to
come and examine our stock.
You will be surprised at the
prices we will offer these goods
to you at. In

Footwear

we can also please you, as we
have lately added a fine line of
the latest styles to this department, which are also suitable to this season. It will be well worth your time to examine them. We constantly have on hand a complete line of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Notions, Tobaccos,
Cigars, etc., and everything usually found in a first-class general store, and for which we will take in exchange marketable country produce of all kinds.

T. M. Logan.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN-DAY SERMON.

Subject: "Heaven's Redeemed Multitude." (Preached in London).

TEXT: "After this I beheld, and lo! a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations and kindreds and people and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands, and cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb."—Revelation vii., 9, 10.

It is impossible to come in contact with anything grand or beautiful in art, nature or religion without being profited and elevated. We go into the art gallery and our soul meets the soul of the painter, and we hear the hum of his forests and the clash of his conflicts and see the cloud blossoming of the sky and the foam blossoming of the ocean, and we come out from the gallery better men than when we went in. We go into the concert of music and are lifted into enchantment; for days after our soul seems to rock with a very tumult of joy, as the sea, after a long stress of weather, rolls and surges a great while before it comes back to its ordinary calm.

On the same principle it is profitable to think of heaven, and look off upon that landscape of joy and light which St. John depicts—the rivers of gladness, the trees of life, the thrones of power, the comminglings of everlasting love. I wish this morning that I could bring heaven from the list of intangibles and make it seem to you as it really is—the great fact in all history, the depot of all ages, the parlor of God's universe.

This account in my text gives a picture of heaven as it is on a holiday. Now, if a man came to New York for the first time on the day that Kosuth arrived from Hungary, and he saw the arches lifted, and the flowers flung in the streets, and he heard the guns booming, he would have been very foolish to suppose that that was the ordinary appearance of the city. While heaven is always grand and always beautiful, I think my text speaks of a gala day in heaven.

It is a time of great celebration—perhaps of the birth or the resurrection of Jesus, perhaps of the downfall of some despotism, perhaps because of the rushing in of the millennium. I know not what, but it does seem to me in reading this passage as if it were a holiday in heaven. After this I beheld, and lo! a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations and kindreds and people and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands, and cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb.

I shall speak to you of the glorified in heaven—their number, their antecedents, their dress, their symbols and their song. But how shall I begin by telling you of the numbers of those in heaven? I have seen a curious estimate by an ingenious man who calculates how long the world was going to last, and how many people there are in each generation, and then sums up the whole matter, and says he thinks there will be twenty-seven trillions of souls in glory. I have no faith in his estimate. I simply take the plain announcement of the text—it is "a great multitude, which no man can number."

One of the most impressive things I have looked upon is an army. Standing upon a hillside you see forty thousand or fifty thousand men pass along. You can hardly imagine the impression if you have not actually felt it. But you may take all the armies that the earth has ever seen—the legions of Sennacherib and Cyrus and Caesar, Xerxes and Alexander and Napoleon, and all or modern forces and put them in one great array, and then on some swift steed you may ride along the line and review the troops; and that accumulated host from all ages seems like a half formed regiment compared with the great array of the redeemed.

I stood one day at Williamsport, and saw on the opposite side of the Potomac the forces coming down, regiment after regiment, and brigade after brigade. It seemed as though there was no end to the procession. But now let me take the field glass of St. John and look off upon the hosts of heaven—thousands upon thousands, ten thousand times ten thousand, one hundred and forty and four thousand, and thousands of thousands, until I put down the field glass and say, "I cannot estimate it—a great multitude that no man can number."

You may tax your imagination and torture your ingenuity and break down your powers of calculation in attempting to express the multitudes of the released from earth and the enraptured of heaven, and talk of hundreds of hundreds of hundreds, of thousands of thousands of thousands, of millions of millions of millions, until your head aches and your heart faints, and exhausted and overburdened you exclaim: "I cannot count them—a great multitude that no man can number."

But my subject advances, and tells you of their antecedents, "of all nations and kindreds and tongues." Some of them spoke Scotch, Irish, German, English, Italian, Spanish, Tamil, Chocaw, Burmese. After men have been long in the land you can tell by their accentuation from what nationality they came, and I suppose in the great throng around the throne it will not be difficult to tell from what part of the earth they came.

These reaped Sicilian wheat fields and those picked cotton from the pods. These under blistering skies gathered tamarinds and yams. Those crossed the desert on camels, and those glanced over the snow, drawn by Siberian dogs, and these milked the goats far up on the Swiss crags. These fought the walrus and white bear in regions of everlasting snow, and those heard the song of fiery-winged birds in African thickets. They were white. They were black. They were red. They were copper color. From all lands, from all ages. They were plunged into Austrian dungeons. They passed through Spanish inquisitions. They were confined in London Tower. They fought with beasts in the amphitheater. They were Moravians. They were Waldenses. They were Albigenses. They were Scotch Covenanters. They were Sandwich Islanders.

In this world men prefer different kinds of government. The United States wants a republic. The British Government needs to be a constitutional monarchy. Austria wants absolutism. But when they come up from earth from different nationalities they will prefer one great monarchy—King Jesus ruler over it. And if that monarchy were disbanded and it were submitted to all the hosts of heaven who would rule, then by the unanimous suffrages of all the redeemed Christ would become the president of the whole universe. Magna Charta, bills of right, houses of burgesses, triumvirates, congresses, parliaments—nothing in the presence of Christ's scepter swaying over all the people who have entered upon the great glory. Oh! can you imagine it? What a strange commingling of tastes, of histories, of nationalities, "of all Nations and kindreds and people and tongues."

My subject advances and tells you of

the dress of those in heaven. The object of dress in this world is not only to veil the body but to adorn it. The God who dresses up the spring morning with blue ribbon of sky around the brow and earrings of dew-drops hung from tree branch and mantle of crimson cloud flung over the shoulder and the violetted slippers of the grass for her feet—I know that God does not despise beautiful apparel. Well, what shall we wear in heaven? "I saw a great multitude clothed in white robes." It is white! In this world we had sometimes to have on working apparel. Bright and lustrous garments would be ridiculously out of place sweltering amid forges, or mixing paints, or plastering ceilings, or binding books.

In this world we must have the working day apparel sometimes, and we care not how coarse it is. It is appropriate; but when all the toil of earth is past and there is no more drudgery and no more weariness, we shall stand before the throne robed in white. On earth we sometimes had to wear mourning apparel—black scarf for the arm, black veil for the face, black gloves for the hands, black band for the hat. Abraham mourning for Sarah; Isaac mourning for Rebecca; Rachel mourning for her children; David mourning for Absalom; Mary mourning for Lazarus. Every second of every minute of every hour of every day a heart breaks.

The earth from zone to zone and from pole to pole is cleft with sepulchral rent, and the earth can easily afford to bloom and blossom when it is so rich with moldering life. Graves! graves! graves! But when these bereavements have all passed, and there are no more graves to dig, and no more coffins to make, and no more sorrow to suffer, we shall pull off this mourning and be robed in white. I see a soul going right up from all this scene of sin and trouble into glory. I seem to hear him say:

I journey forth rejoicing
From this dark vale of tears
To heavenly joy and freedom,
From earthly care and fears.

When Christ my Lord shall gather
All His redeemed again,
His kingdom to inherit—
Good-night till then.

I hear my Saviour calling:
The joyful hour has come;
The angel guards are ready
To guide me to my home.

When Christ our Lord shall gather
All His redeemed again,
His kingdom to inherit—
Good-night till then.

My subject advances, and tells you of the symbols they carry. If my text had represented the good in heaven as carrying cypress branches, that would have meant sorrow. If my text had represented the good in heaven as carrying nightshade, that would have meant sin. But it is a palm branch they carry, and that is victory. When the people came home from war in olden times the conqueror rode at the head of his troops, and there were triumphal arches, and people would come out with branches of the palm tree and wave them all along the host. What a significant type this of the greeting and of the joy of the redeemed in heaven! On earth they were condemned, and were put out of polite circles. They had infamous hands strike them on both cheeks. Infernal spite spat in their faces. Their back ached with sorrow.

Their brow reeked with unalleviated toil. How weary they were! Sometimes they broke the heart of the midnight in the midst of all their anguish, crying out, "O God!" But hark now to the shout of the delivered captives, as they lift their arms from the shackles and they cry out, "Free! free!" They look back upon all the trials through which they have passed, the battles they have fought, the burdens they carried, the misrepresentations they suffered, and because they are delivered from all these they stand before God waving their palms. They come to the feet of Christ, and they look up into His face, and they remember His sorrows, and they remember His pain, and they remember His groans, and they say: "Why, I was saved by that Christ. He pardoned my sins, He soothed my sorrows, and standing there they shall be exultant, waving their palms."

That hand once held the implement of toil or wielded the sword of war but now it plucks down branches from the tree of life as they stand before the throne waving their palms. Once he was a pilgrim on earth; he crunched the hard crusts—he walked the weary way, but it is all gone now; the sin gone, the weariness gone, the sickness gone, the sorrow gone. As Christ stands up before the great array of the saved and recounts His victories it will be like the rocking and tossing of a forest in a tempest, as all the redeemed rise up, host beyond host, rank beyond rank, waving their palms.

My subject makes another advancement, and speaks of the song they sing.

Dr. Dick, in a very learned work, says that among other things in heaven he thinks they will give a great deal of time to the study of arithmetic and the higher branches of mathematics. I do not believe it. It would upset my idea of heaven if I thought so; I never liked mathematics; and I would rather take the representation of my text, which describes the occupation of heaven as being joyful psalmody. "They cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation unto our God." In this world we have secular songs, nursery songs, boatmen's songs, harvest songs, sentimental songs; but in heaven we will have taste for only one song, and that will be the song of salvation from an eternal death to an eternal heaven through the blood of the Lamb that was slain.

In this world we have plaintive songs—songs tremulous with sorrow, songs dirgeful for the dead; but in heaven there will be no sighing of winds, no wailing of anguish, no weeping symphony. The tamest song will be halleluiahs—the dulcetest tune a triumphal march. Joy among the cherubim! Joy among the seraphim! Joy among the ransomed! Joy forever!

On earth the music in churches is often poor, because there is no interest in it or because there is no harmony. Some would not sing, some could not sing, some sang too high, some sang too low, some sang by fits and starts, but in the great audience of the redeemed on high all voices will be accordant, and the man who on earth could not tell a plantation melody from the "Dead March in Saul" will lift an anthem that the Mendelssohns and Beethovens and the Schumanns of earth never imagined, and you may stand through all eternity and listen and there will not be one discord in the great anthem that forever rolls up against the great heart of God. It will not be a solo, it will not be a duet, it will not be a quintet, but an innumerable host before the throne, crying, "Salvation unto our God and unto the Lamb." They crowd all the temples, they bend over the battlements, they fill all the heights and depths and lengths and breadths of heaven with their hosannas.

When people were taken into the Temple of Diana it was such a brilliant room that they were always put on their guard. Some people had lost their sight by just looking on the brilliancy of that room, and so the janitor when he brought a stranger to the door and let him in would always charge him, "Take heed of your eyes."

Oh! when I think of the song that goes up around the throne of God, so jubilant, many voiced, multitudinous, I feel like saying, "Take heed of your ears." It is so loud a song. It is so blessed an anthem. They sing a rock song, saying, "Who is He that sheltered us in this wilderness, and shadowed

us in a weary land?" And the chorus comes in, "Christ the shadow of a rock in a weary land."

They sing a star song saying, "Who is He that guided us through the thick night, and when all other lights went out arose in the sky the morning star, pouring light on the soul's darkness?" And the chorus will come in, "Christ, the morning star, shining on the soul's darkness." They will sing a flower song, saying, "Who is He that brightened all our way, and breathed sweetness upon our soul, and bloomed through frost and tempest?" And the chorus will come in, "Christ, the lily of the valley, blooming through frost and tempest." They sing a water song, saying, "Who is He that gleamed to us from the frowning crag, and lightened the darkest ravine of trouble, and brought cooling to the temples and refreshment to the lip, and was a fountain in the midst of the wilderness?" And then the chorus will come in, "Christ, the fountain in the midst of the wilderness."

My friends, will you join that anthem? Shall we make rehearsal this morning? If we cannot sing that song on earth we will not be able to sing it in heaven. Can it be that our good friends in that land will walk all through that great throng of which I speak looking for us and not finding us. Will they come down to the gate and ask if we have passed through, and not find us reported as having come? Will they look through the folios of eternal light and find our names unrecorded? Is all this a representation of a land we shall never see, of a song we shall never sing?

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 17.

Lesson Text: "The First Christian Church," Acts ii., 37-47—

Golden Text: Acts ii.,

47—Commentary.

37. "Now when they heard this they were pricked in their heart, and said unto Peter and the rest of the apostles, men and brethren, what shall we do?" When the people accused the Spirit-filled apostles with being drunken, Peter arose, and from Joel ii., 28-32; Ps. xvi., 8-11; II. Sam. vii., 12, 13, and other Scriptures, preached unto them Jesus and the resurrection in such power that the results were as described in this lesson, Jesus had said that the Spirit would reprove or convince of sin, righteousness and judgment (John xvi., 8-11), and already on the first day of His coming behold how mightily He works (Gal. ii., 8). But observe that He wrought conviction by the word spoken by the prophets, and as Jesus crucified and risen was therein presented to the people.

38. "Then Peter said unto them, Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sin, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." They had thought Jesus to be a deceiver and impostor; Peter proved that by the miracles and wonders which God did by Him, and by raising Him from the dead God had testified that He was indeed Israel's Lord and Christ of whom all the prophets had spoken. The one thing, therefore, for the people now to do was to change their minds about Jesus of Nazareth, accept Him as their Messiah, confess the same by baptism and thus be forgiven and receive the Spirit that they too might become witnesses unto Him.

39. "For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call." Peter again referred to the promise in Joel ii., 28, which he had already quoted (verse 17), and probably to such promises as Isa. xlv., 3, "I will pour my Spirit upon thy seed, and my blessing upon thine offspring." See also Isa. i., 21. That it is the pleasure of God to bless and save whole households is evident from the stories of Noah, Abram, Lot and Rahab (Gen. vii., 1; xviii., 19; xix., 12; Joshua ii., 18), and also from such instances as that in Acts xvi., 34.

40. "And with many other words did He testify and exhort, saying, Save yourselves from this untoward generation." Not in His own words, but in the words of the Holy Spirit He must have continued to speak unto them, for being filled with the Spirit the Spirit would speak through Him according to Math. x., 20. We can easily imagine Him using such encouragements as Isa. i., 18; xliii., 25; lv., 3, 4; Ezek. xxxvii., 26, and many others.

41. "Then they that gladly received His word were baptized, and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls." It is not enough to hear of know about Jesus; we must hear and then believe or receive His word (i. e., Himself, John v., 24; vi., 63). Believing means receiving (John i., 12), and if we do not receive Him we cannot be said to believe Him. It is having or not having Him that decides whether we have life or not (I. John v., 12). There is nothing saving either in baptism or the communion, but being saved by receiving Him then we confess our death, burial and resurrection with Him by the rite of baptism, and rejoice in the communion to show forth His death "till He come."

42. "And they continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread and in prayers." These were the outward evidences of the sincerity of their faith in Christ. Through the apostles they were further instructed and thus built up and established, and continuing in prayer, and commemorating from time to time His death, they rejoiced in Jesus as their Saviour and King, and daily expected His return to restore to Israel the kingdom (iii., 21).

43. "And fear came upon every soul, and many wonders and signs were done by the apostles." As it is written in Mark xvi., 20, "They went forth and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them and confirming the word with signs following." The signs are mentioned in Mark xvi., 15-18, and I do not know why such signs should not be seen to this day, for it is nowhere said that these signs should continue until a certain time and then cease. We want more wholehearted loyalty to Christ and utter abandonment to Him, that so He by His same Spirit may still work in us to His glory.

44. "And all that believed were together, and had all things common." They were now children of one Father, brothers and sisters in one great household of faith; they had a whole heart for Him who had given Himself for them, so having received the Holy Spirit they counted nothing their own any more, but rejoiced in ministering to all of their substance as each had need. See chapter iv., 32, 34.

45. "And sold their possessions and goods and parted them to all men, as every man had need." Thus they set their affections on things above and laid up treasure in heaven, walking in the footsteps of Him who though He was rich became poor for us that we through His poverty might become rich (Col. iii., 2; Math. vi., 20; II. Cor. viii., 9).

46. "And they continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart." There was no self seeking and no boasting in man. They knew no name but Jesus, and were

completely carried captive by Him. They had not ministered to Him when He was among them in the flesh, but they did most earnestly minister to Him now in the persons of their fellow believers.

47. "Praising God, and having favor with all the people. And the Lord added to the church daily such as could be saved." Such lives and testimony in the power of the Holy Spirit would be the most powerful preaching even in our day, but where is it seen? instead of pouring ourselves out for others, is it not largely each one's own interest and welfare that seems to be uppermost? There was no strife in those days as to which so called church would get the new members, for there was but one church, of which Jesus Christ was the one head. It is so still before God, but it seems impossible for some to see it. The Lord open our eyes.—Lesson Helper.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

RUSSIA will make a very extensive exhibit at the World's Fair.

THE mineral exhibit at the World's Fair promises to be incomparably finer than any ever before made either in this country or abroad.

KENTUCKY will make at the World's Fair an exhibit of tobacco in all its forms from the seed up to the matured and manufactured leaf.

GREAT BRITAIN, France, Germany, and in fact many other foreign Nations, are asking, and almost insisting, that more space be granted for their exhibits at the World's Fair.

AN exact fac simile of the San Louis Rey Mission, perhaps the finest and most celebrated of all the famed old mission ruins in Southern California, will be seen at the World's Fair.

It is reported that King Alexander, of Serbia, has decided to visit the World's Fair next year. He is sixteen years old and son of the much-talked-of ex-King Milan and ex-Queen Natalie.

A BUFFALO (N. Y.) man proposes to furnish the World's Fair with an attraction in the shape of a collection of snakes. He claims to be able to show as many as 2000 different varieties.

A GROUP of Caribs from the Lesser Antilles, descendants of the cannibal race discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, will be at the World's Fair, engaged in making baskets and in other native industries.

MORE than one thousand men are now at work on the mammoth Manufacturers' building for the World's Fair. The total number of workmen at Jackson Park now exceeds 7000. It will probably be increased to 10,000 or more.

AN agent of the Turkish Government is on his way to Chicago to superintend the construction of the Ottoman pavilion and a Turkish village for the World's Fair. Accompanying him are native masons who will build the pavilion.

THE Swiss National Council has appropriated \$24,000 for an exhibit at the World's Fair of the Swiss watch-making industry. It also approved subsidies for exhibits of other industries, including female work in the manufacturing line.

ONE of the novel exhibits in Machinery Hall at the World's Fair will be a model paper-mill. It will be in active operation and will show all the processes of paper-making from the pulp to the finished card, which will be in the form of a World's Fair souvenir.

THE Kentucky building at the World's Fair will be a typical representation of a Southern colonial mansion, one of the distinctive features of which is great pillared porches or verandas. Exclusive of these porches the building will measure about seventy-five by ninety feet.

THE American Ostrich Company has sent to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair thirty birds from its ostrich farm at Fall Brook, San Diego County, California. The ostriches have been sent on thus early in order that they may become thoroughly acclimated by the time the Fair opens and appear at their best.

THE Washington World's Fair Commission has arranged to make a very complete fish exhibit. It will include all kinds of deep sea and inland species of fish, oysters, clams, crabs, lobsters and other crustaceans, turtles, frogs, snakes and other reptiles, specimens of aquatic mammals such as sea otter, seals, fishes, beavers, muskrats, etc.; fish-eating birds and their nests and eggs, and fishing boats and apparatus.

THE Jelly palace, which the women of California will prepare for the World's Fair exhibit, will be sixteen by twenty feet and twenty-five feet high, with two open doors approached by three marble steps. The frame work will be of wire. On this will be firmly placed several thousand jelly glasses—cups, globes, prisms, etc.—filled with jelly of many shades of color, arranged in artistic and beautiful designs. The interior will be brilliantly illuminated by electricity. The cost of the frame work and glasses alone is estimated at \$2700.

HAD RATHER DROWN.

Six Workmen Accidentally Forced to Make the Choice.

While a number of workmen were engaged in repairing the wooden bridge which crosses the River Ebro at Tortosa, Spain, a fire which was used for melting pitch communicated to the woodwork and set the structure on fire. The pitch also caught fire and six of the workmen were enveloped in the flames. They jumped into the river and before assistance could reach them two were drowned. The others were rescued in a terribly burned condition.

The Bishop's palace and the Custom House, both of which were located near the bridge, were set on fire. The bridge was completely destroyed.

SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.

The Peter Stuart Goes to Pieces on Nova Scotia Rocks.

The ship Peter Stuart, Captain Hughes from St. John, for Liverpool, sea-sick, struck on the rocks, off Chebogue Point, Nova Scotia, and went to pieces.

The crew with the captain's wife and child attempted to escape in boats, and on a raft. One of the boats capsized, and the occupants were drowned including Mrs. Hughes and the boy. The raft broke up and only three of its burden were rescued. The captain and eleven sailors out of twenty-eight souls, all told, were saved.

ACCORDING to the United States Agricultural Department's report, the acreage of winter wheat is about the same as last year, and the condition slightly better. The acreage devoted to oats is about the same as last year, with condition below the average. The acreage devoted to rye is slightly below last year. The condition is estimated at nine. There is a slight increase in the acreage of barley, with condition two per cent. better than last year.

TWO MURDERERS LYNCHED.

A Militia Company Refuses to Defend the Jail.

Smith Tooley and John L. Adams, alias Totch, were hanged a few nights ago about twenty minutes past twelve o'clock in the courthouse yard at Vicksburg, Miss., by a mob of fully 700 white citizens. The Warren Light Artillery declined to defend the jail and the crowd had no resistance. Tooley was found alone in his cell and was knocked down and taken out into the street in front of the jail, where he was cross-questioned.

Meantime, Adams was brought out. Henry Adams, brother of the murdered man, pleaded with the avengers, but in vain. Tooley was taken over to the court house and finally to the court room, in which were 500 people. Here the examination was resumed. Both were cool. The people finally grew weary of the fruitless examination and a rush was made down stairs with the prisoners. Both were then hanged.

Their crime was the murder of Mr. Benson Blake, a planter and merchant, at Redwood—the culmination of thirteen robberies and assassinations within the past twelve months.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice, \$2 10	@	\$3 12 1/2
Medium, 1891, choice, ...	@	1 80
Pea, 1891, choice, ...	@	1 80
White kidney, 1891, choice, 2 40	@	2 50
Red kidney, 1891, choice, 2 30	@	2 40
Yellow eye, 1891, choice, ...	@	1 75
Lima, Cal., per bush, ...	@	1 75
Foreign, medium, 1891, ...	@	—
Green peas, 1891, per bush, ...	@	1 65
1891, bags, ...	@	1 60
1891, Scotch, ...	@	1 65

BUTTER.		
Creamery—St. & Penn., extras	21	@
St. & Penn., firsts, ...	20	@
Western, firsts, ...	19 1/2	@
Western, seconds, ...	18	@
Western, thirds, ...	16	@

State dairy—half tubs, and		
pails, extras, ...	@	20
Half tubs and pails, 1sts, ...	@	18
Half tubs and pails, 2ds, ...	@	16 1/2
Welsh tubs, extras, ...	@	19
Welsh tubs, 1sts, ...	@	17 1/2
Welsh tubs, 2ds, ...	@	16 1/2
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts, ...	@	17
Im. creamery, 2ds, ...	@	15
Im. creamery, 3ds, ...	@	—
Factory, firsts, ...	@	14 1/2
Factory, seconds, ...	@	—
Factory and dairy, thirds, ...	@	13

CHEESE.		
State factory—Full cream, large size white, fancy, ...	@	8 1/2
Full cream, colored, fancy, ...	@	8 1/2
Full cream good to prime	8	@
Part skims, choice, ...	5 1/2	@
Part skims, good to prime	4 1/2	@
Part skims, common, ...	3 1/2	@
Full skims, ...	1 1/2	@

EGGS.		
State and Penn.—Fresh, ...	@	16 1/2
Western—Fresh, fancy, ...	@	—
Fresh, fair to prime, ...	@	15 1/2

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples—Southern, red, crates 150	@	2 00
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb. basket, ...	@	—
Western N. Y., Concord, ...	@	—
Strawberries, Jersey, per qt., ...	@	—
Western N. Y., qt., ...	@	8
Up-River, per qt., ...	@	—
Cherries, large, black, lb., ...	@	12
Large, red and white, ...	@	10
Small and poor, ...	@	6
Huckleberries, N. J., per box 100	@	1 25
Blackberries, Md., per qt., ...	@	11
Gooseberries, prime green, qt., ...	@	6
Raspberries, red, Jersey, pint, ...	@	7

HOPS.		
State—1891, choice, per lb., ...	@	25
1891, prime, ...	@	22 1/2
1891, common to good, ...	@	19
1890, common to choice, ...	@	14
Old odds, ...	@	7

LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn., ...	@	13
Western, per lb., ...	@	13
Spring Chickens, large, lb., ...	@	18
Small to medium, ...	@	16
Roosters, old, per lb., ...	@	7 1/2
Turkeys, per lb., ...	@	11
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., ...	@	65
per pair, ...	@	90
Southern, per pair, ...	@	50
Geese, Western, per pair, ...	@	1 25
Southern, per pair, ...	@	1 12
Pigeons, per pair, ...	@	30

DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.		
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb., ...	@	14
Mixed weights, ...	@	13
Young toms, fair to prime	@	13
Old toms, ...	@	—
Chickens—Phila., broilers, ...	@	16
L. I. broilers, ...	@	—
Fowls—St. & Penn., per lb., ...	@	11
Western, per lb., ...	@	11
Ducks—Western, per lb., ...	@	10
Eastern, per lb., ...	@	20
Spring, L. I. per lb., ...	@	21
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb., ...	@	21
Squabs—Dark, per doz., ...	@	2 0

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Proceedings of the National Convention at Omaha.

General Weaver, of Iowa, Nominated for the Presidency.

The National Convention of the People's party met at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Coliseum at Omaha, Neb. Long before the hour of gathering the vast convention hall was crowded with visitors, but the delegates were late in getting to the place of meeting.

By 11 o'clock the part of the hall allotted to delegates was fairly well filled, most of the 1776 delegates being present, but in much confusion. The convention was called to order shortly after 11.

Chairman Taubeneck, of the National Commission, announced that the first National Convention of the People's party was now convened in regular session. Prayer was offered by Rev. Benjamin Diefenbacher, a well known Alliance man.

"The next thing in order," said Chairman Taubeneck, "will be an address of welcome by George P. Bemis, Mayor of the city of Omaha." After Mayor Bemis had spoken, three cheers were given for him. Then Mr. Taubeneck said:

"Ladies and gentlemen of the convention, I desire to introduce to you the hero of the Alliance movement from its earliest days, Ben Terrill."

Prolonged cheers greeted Mr. Terrill's appearance and at the conclusion of his speech Chairman Taubeneck announced the list of temporary officers selected by the National Committee and those officers were chosen by acclamation.

C. H. Ellington, of Georgia, was introduced as Temporary Chairman, and at once made his speech of acceptance.

The Chairman's reference to the deceased President of the great farmer's organization was received with cheers and when a picture of President Polk was handed to him by Chairman Wilson, of the North Carolina delegation, and hoisted into view the vast convention with one accord arose and showed their reverence for the dead leader.

At the conclusion of the Chairman's speech Mrs. Todd, of Michigan, stepped to the front of the platform to present Chairman Ellington with a gavel which, she explained, was carved by the wife of Ben Terrill from a piece of the tree planted by Washington at Mount Vernon.

Chairman Ellington replied, and the roll of States was called to report their members of the Committee on Credentials, and at 1:25 the convention adjourned until three o'clock.

At the opening of the afternoon session messages of congratulation were read from various party leaders.

Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, was then introduced and spoke. After Donnelly's speech the Alabama boy orator, J. C. Manning, and Alexander Campbell, of La Salle, Ill., addressed the meeting.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that when the convention at the close of the afternoon session adjourn it be to meet again at 2:30 Sunday afternoon to participate in the memorial services for the late Colonel L. L. Folk, of North Carolina, and the late Rev. Gilbert Delameter, of Cincinnati, and that the doors be thrown open to the general public.

The Committee on Resolutions was then announced. Cyclopaedia Davis made a speech. The Committee on Credentials reported no contest. The Committee on Rules reported, Honore J. Jaxon, of Chicago, spoke. The convention adjourned at 6:30 till 8 o'clock Monday morning.

At the opening of the convention on Monday morning the Chairman of the Credentials Committee reported that there were no contested seats, and then the Committee on Permanent Organization submitted the following report: For Permanent Chairman, H. L. Loucks, South Dakota; for Permanent Secretary, J. W. Hayes, New Jersey.

Following this was also a long list of Vice-Chairmen, each State being represented. The report was unanimously adopted.

Chairman Loucks, on being presented, received an enthusiastic welcome. He is a one-legged veteran, and while speaking supported himself on his crutch. When he had finished, a recess until 2 P. M. was taken. After recess the convention, after a long debate, passed a resolution to adjourn until 8 P. M.

At the evening session a resolution was introduced of sympathy with the Knights of Labor in their fight against the Rochester clothing men, upon which Ignatius Donnelly spoke among others. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution declaring against the presence of public officers, naming Senators, Congressmen, members of Legislatures, at conventions was reported from the Resolutions Committee, and passed without discussion. Then came the roll call of States for the presentation of candidates for President. General James B. Weaver, of Iowa; Senator Kyle, of South Dakota; General Field, of Virginia; Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota; and Mann Page, of Virginia, were nominated. Then the voting began and General Weaver was nominated on the first ballot.

Weaver had 995 votes; Kyle, 270; Norton, 1; Page, 1.

The nomination was made unanimous. Nominations for Vice-President were next in order. General Field, of Virginia, and Ben Terrill, of Texas, were the candidates, and Field was nominated on the first ballot, the vote standing: Field, 733; Terrill, 554. Field made a brief address, and General Weaver was brought from his hotel to the platform, where he grasped the hand of his colleagues, while the delegates cheered for "our next President." The convention then adjourned sine die.

The Platform Adopted.

The preamble of the platform adopted declares that the convention met in the midst of a Nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the Legislatures, the Congress and touches even the ermine of the Bench. The people are demoralized; most of the States have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent the universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced, business protracted; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists, and the fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few. Silver has been demoralized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry.

We declare, therefore: First—That the union of the Labor forces of the United States, this day consummated, shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts, to the salvation of the Republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry, without an equivalent, is robbery.

We believe that the time has come when

the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads; and should the Government enter upon the work of owning and managing any or all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the Constitution by which all persons engaged in the Government service shall be placed under a Civil Service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the National administration by the use of such additional Government employees.

We demand a National currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the General Government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution, direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed two per cent. per annum, to be provided as set forth in the Sub-Treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one.

We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the moneys of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all National and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses, economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as a part of the platform of the People's Party, but as resolutions expressive of the sentiment of this convention.

1. Resolved, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without Federal intervention through the adoption of the States of the unperverted Australian or secret ballot system.

2. Resolved, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now resting upon the domestic industries of this country.

3. Resolved, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

4. Resolved, That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage earners; and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable emigration.

5. Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workingmen to shorten the hours of labor, and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight hour law on Government work and ask that a penalty clause be added to the said law.

6. Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition; and we condemn the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by Federal officials.

7. Resolved, That we commend to the favorable consideration of the people and to the reform press the legislative system known as the Initiative and Referendum.

8. Resolved, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of President and Vice-President to one term, and providing for the election of Senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

9. Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy or National aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

CHANGES IN CIRCULATION.

An Increase For the Fiscal Year of \$103,005,783.

The United States Treasury Department's statement of changes in the circulation during last month and the fiscal year just closed shows a net decrease during June of \$16,936,891; but for the twelve months ended June 30 an increase of \$103,005,783.

Of the various kinds of money in circulation there was a decrease during June of \$16,039,870 in gold certificates, \$6,693,462 in United States notes, \$3,900,000 in currency certificates, \$409,333 in silver certificates, \$349,816 subsidiary silver, \$297,441 in standard silver dollars, \$143,917 in gold coin and \$121,008 in National bank notes. On the other hand there was an increase of \$10,982,993 in silver Treasury notes.

The total circulation of the country on July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year, is placed at \$1,603,073,333, against \$1,590,067,555 on July 1, 1891, a net increase during the last fiscal year of \$103,005,783.

During June there was a net decrease of \$11,014,707 in money and bullion held in the Treasury. There was a decrease of \$12,832,359 in gold coin, \$6,663,900 in silver Treasury notes, \$3,117,127 in gold bullion and \$334,783 in subsidiary silver; while the store of standard silver dollars increased \$720,810; United States notes, \$6,638,462; National bank notes, \$305,509, and silver bullion, \$4,167,575.

WRECK OF THE CHICAGO.

The Big Inman Liner Battered to Pieces.

The Inman steamship City of Chicago, which went on the rocks near Kinsale Head, Ireland, a few nights since, has been broken up by the waves and is a total wreck. The cargo is washing out of the hold and the coast is strewn with boxes, packages of bacon and other commodities. The sea was running heavily and there was no hope of saving any of the cargo, as tugs could not venture near the place. The stern portion of the City of Chicago, after breaking off from the forepart, stranded on the adjacent rocks.

When the mainmast fell the crash could be heard on the cliffs, and the coastguards and others who happened to be about hastened to the scene just in time to witness the final catastrophe as the great ship with much creaking and snapping broke in halves and the waves surged over the remnants of the vessel.

ST. JOHN'S DEVASTATED.

The Centre of Newfoundland's Capital Swept by Flames.

All the Principal Buildings in the City Laid in Ashes.

A dispatch from St. John's, New Foundland, says: A southwest gale was blowing over the city during the afternoon when a fire broke out in a building on Long's Hill.

The city of St. John's is built on the side of a steep hill. The harbor runs east and west, and the heart of the city is comprised in the section from the Allan Line wharf in the east to the dry dock at the head of the harbor in the west, a distance of a mile and a half.

The principal business houses are along this stretch. The residences and public buildings extend up and back over the brow of the mountain for nearly a mile. Long's Hill runs southwest from the English Cathedral up the mountain side to Le Marchmont road, upon which the Catholic Cathedral is built. The same street leads to the harbor, and the whole distance is through the heart of the city.

The houses at the top of this hill are of wood, very old and an easy prey to a fire. The water at such an altitude was naturally defective, and notwithstanding the tremendous exertions of the firemen, the flames were carried down towards the city with appalling rapidity.

The high wind, carrying live embers in every direction, ignited a score of conflagrations at once, so that within half an hour from the first outbreak the Fire Department and people were utterly helpless, and the centre of the city was abandoned to its fate.

The first large building to become a prey to the fiery flames was the new Methodist College and boarding hall recently erected at a cost of \$40,000, and the educational headquarters of Methodism in the colony.

From here the flames leaped to the magnificent Masonic Temple, erected at a cost of \$50,000, and a portion of which was used as the general Protestant Academy. Sweeping down the hill, the flames next licked up the Gower Street Methodist Brick Church, the oldest and largest in the city.

Then, across the street to the superb cathedral of the English Church, 130 feet in length and fifty-six feet broad. This was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, and was conceded to be the finest piece of Gothic architecture on the Continent.

Next the Orange Hall and the Palace of Bishop Jones were consumed. Continuing its swath, the next victim of its prey was the Supreme Court House, on Duckworth street; the Police Headquarters, the magnificent Athenaeum Building, containing the Government offices, law offices, Government Savings Bank, a large public hall and reading-room.

Proceeding along Duckworth street, the Union Bank building, the Commercial Bank, the fine brick and stone Presbyterian Church, and the Telegram newspaper office were quickly destroyed.

Then the flames took complete possession of the great business establishments and fish warehouses on Water street, soon extending to the wharves, from which the shipping had to haul out into the harbor for safety. But long before this, and while the fire was rushing with irresistible fury toward the waterfront, it was also spreading easterly from its original starting point, and before the people were aware of it the majestic pile of freestone, with its twin towers, the Catholic Cathedral, was ablaze.

Two-thirds of the population of St. John's are Catholic and worshiped in this vast structure. It was one of the largest and most magnificent places of worship in the New World, and was built of cut limestone and Irish granite.

There was little hope of saving the convent and the College of St. Bonaventure. At 8 o'clock the operators were driven from the telegraph and cable offices by the flames, which soon claimed those buildings.

At that hour over 500 buildings had been destroyed, including all the principal structures in the city, and the flames were spreading in all directions, being carried with great velocity east and south.

It was feared that the Governor's palace, the Parliament Buildings and Colonial offices would be also swept away.

Later Details.

Further advices from St. John's bring reports of loss of life and say that the victims are six children and one man. Two-thirds of the buildings in the city have been destroyed.

It is believed that 15,000 people must be homeless, as the city is two-thirds burned over. The homeless people are camped in the fields.

Everything is destroyed from Birch's Cove east to the wharves of the Allan line. The flames made a clean sweep, and the work of destruction is appalling. The fire was caused by the careless use of a match in a barn on Long's Hill. At 10 o'clock next morning the fire ceased burning only for lack of fuel.

One vessel was burned in the harbor and several put out to sea. The steamer Bona Vista ran the gauntlet while on fire and was saved. The loss is estimated at \$20,000,000.

The principal street of St. John's is more than a mile in length, and every building in it was of stone or brick. After the fire in 1846 the authorities refused to permit wooden buildings to be erected in the street. This street has been practically destroyed.

The Parliament buildings have been destroyed. At the time the last dispatch was sent fully 600 buildings had been burned.

INCREASE IN WEALTH.

We Are Already \$152,000,000 Richer Than We Were Last Year.

The Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury Department has issued a statement showing that exports of domestic merchandise for May last aggregated in value \$63,592,706; for the same month last year, \$56,784,984. For the eleven months ended May 31 last the exports were valued at \$652,557,802; for the corresponding period last year they aggregated \$516,211,591.

Imports of merchandise for the month of May last aggregated \$63,694,133; for the same period last year, \$71,993,623. For eleven months ended May 31 last the imports aggregated \$735,352,385; for the same period last year, \$771,453,971.

The exports of gold and silver coin and bullion in May last aggregated in value \$5,729,917; for the same month last year, \$31,295,502. Imports of gold and silver coin and bullion for May last were valued at \$2,054,033; for the same month last year, \$1,353,984.

Immigration for the month of May last aggregated 92,242; for the same month last year, 85,941. For eleven months ended May 31 last 546,200 immigrants arrived at United States ports, and for the same period last year, 457,179.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

125TH DAY.—Further disagreement with the House provision for the U. S. A. R. encampment was ordered.—Mr. Manderson introduced a bill to create a National highway commission, to consist of two Senators, five Representatives, the Secretaries of War, Agriculture and Interior; the Postmaster General, the Attorney General and an associate member from each State and Territory.

126TH DAY.—A bill increasing the pensions of those who lost a limb, was passed.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was reported.

127TH DAY.—Conference reports on the Indian Appropriation bill, the Military Academy bill, the Legislative Appropriation bill, the Postoffice Appropriation bill and the bill approving the funding act of Arizona were presented and agreed to.—The Anti-Option bill was reported without recommendation.—Messrs. Palmer, Voorhees and Hale debated the Homestead (Penn.) riots.

128TH DAY.—Mr. Hill introduced a bill changing the dates for the dedication of the buildings of the World's Fair from the 12th to the 21st of October, 1892, and the bill was passed.—The Sundry Civil bill was considered.

129TH DAY.—Mr. Manderson introduced a bill directing the Secretary of State to affix the great seal of the United States to the document entitled "The Administration of the Government of the United States at the Beginning of the 400th anniversary of the Discovery of America."—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was discussed.

In the House.

146TH DAY.—The entire day's session was occupied with the discussion of numerous conference reports.

147TH DAY.—The day was consumed in filibustering against the reference of the Silver bill to the Coinage Committee.

148TH DAY.—Mr. Caminetti introduced a resolution authorizing the appointment by the Speaker of a committee of five members to investigate and report on the causes of the strike at Homestead (Penn.) mills and the conditions producing the same.—There was further filibustering against the Silver bill.

149TH DAY.—The Silver bill was referred to the Coinage Committee.—A debate was had on the Homestead (Penn.) riot.—Mr. Rockwell submitted the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill and it was agreed to.

150TH DAY.—The rules were suspended and the Tin-Plate, Lead Ore and Utah Government bills were passed.—The bill limiting the amount of wearing apparel imported free by United States residents to \$100 was passed.

151ST DAY.—The Stewart bill for the free coinage of silver was favorably reported without amendment.—The House devoted the remainder of the day to the discussion of conference, those on the Postoffice and Invalid Pension Appropriation bills and the Arizona Funding being agreed to. The reports on the Naval and the Legislative Appropriation bills were disagreed to, and new conferences were ordered.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

A Fatal Accident on a Lake Geneva (Switzerland) Steamer.

A terrible accident occurred in Switzerland a few days ago at Ouchy, Canton of Vaud, on Lake Geneva. The boiler of the Mont Blanc plying on the lake, which was lying at her pier at Ouchy, exploded. Twenty-six of those on board the steamer were killed outright and thirty were injured. Many of the passengers were blown into the lake, from which they were rescued by small boats which put out from the shore. The steamer was badly damaged.

The victims were chiefly English and French visitors, women and children. A horrifying sight was witnessed in the saloon of the Mont Blanc when the rescuers were able to get in. The steam had poured through the saloon door, blocking the only means of escape. Most of the portholes were closed, and as there was no way of dissipating the dense volumes of steam the unfortunate passengers were roasted alive.

The victims had been hurled pell mell with the boat's furniture, lamps, etc., to the end of the saloon, where they lay in a heap. The bodies of eight dead persons were found buddled with the bodies of twenty-four others yet alive, who were writhing on the floor and shrieking in agony.

Some were literally scalped, the hair and flesh being boiled from their heads, and their faces were scorched and swollen beyond recognition. The hands of some looked like gloves turned inside out. Several who were alive when carried out of the cabin soon died, some before they could be removed from the vessel and others on the way to the hospital.

POWDER MILL BLOWN UP.

Three Americans and Three Chinese Killed in California.

An explosion occurred at the Judson Giant Powder Works near West Berkeley, twelve miles from San Francisco, Cal., just after 9 o'clock in the morning, destroying the works and much property for several miles around. Five shocks were felt in San Francisco within a few minutes, the last four being of terrific force, shaking buildings, cracking a number of walls, and breaking plate-glass in buildings eight blocks up from the water front.

Six lives are known to have been lost—three white men and three Chinamen. Thousands of people visited the scene of the explosion next day and gazed wonderingly at the immense cavities dug in the side of the hill by the force of the explosion, and at the wrecks of the buildings. The damage to the powder and chemical works is estimated at over \$200,000 and probably \$25,000 more damage was done in San Francisco and Oakland by windows breaking.

DEATH IN FLAMES.

Mrs. Broderick and Her Three Children Suffocated.

Mrs. Annie Broderick and her three children were suffocated in a fire, which was caused by the explosion of a lamp at No. 67 East 118th street, New York City. The fire was discovered at 3:40 o'clock, but before the engines could reach the house the flames had gained such headway that it was impossible to rescue the inmates. The dead children are: Mary, five years; Richard, eighteen months, and John, nine months.

Mrs. Broderick was a widow, a hard-working and good looking woman. The house in which she and the children lived is a little squatter's shanty, with a floor measuring 12x16 feet, and a low ceiling.

There is a little attic overhead. It was used as a sleeping place. There was only room for one bed there, and into that the little family crept every night by the rickety ladder that led to the attic.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

EWING, New York's captain, doesn't coach his men.

CLARKSON, released by Boston, signed with Cleveland.

BASSETT, late of New York, has been assigned to Louisville.

KILLEN is about the only reliable twirler on the Washington staff.

CORCORAN leads the Brooklyn in sacrifices hits, having made sixteen.

PITCHERS Keefe, Vian, Stein and Crane—all discards—are doing good work.

The New York team does less noisy coaching than any team in the League.

CINCINNATI intends to play out the entire season, accidents barred, with twelve men.

RICHARDSON, the crack second baseman of the Washingtons, wants the bunt hit abolished.

ANSON is playing a game at first for the Chicago that would release any other player.

GLASSCOCK in his best days did not excel the splendid short stopping he is doing for St. Louis.

"LONG JOHN" REILLY, last with Cincinnati, has announced his permanent retirement from the ball field.

In Cincinnati the other day, for the first time on record, three Chinese paid for admission to the ball game.

Boston's strongest point is her base-running, as the team has stolen over twice as many bases as opponents.

THOMPSON, of Philadelphia, has recovered his batting form of 1885-6-7, when he was the wonder of the country.

The Baltimores have had their salaries cut down all the way from \$100 to \$250 each a month, and not a man escaped.

SIX weeks ago Philadelphia refused Washington's offer of \$1500 for Mulvey's release. Now he has been released unconditionally and placed in the League pool.

Who would have imagined that the Louisville would finish so near the bottom? Several accidents and the squabbling about the players have hurt the club a great deal.

COMISKEY, of Cincinnati, doesn't favor home talent on a ball team. He says home players suffer too much from the attention of over-enthusiastic friends and companions.

THE Chicago Club has made a draft upon the Joliet Club of the Illinois-Iowa League for the services of Decker and Connors. According to the rules, Chicago must pay Joliet \$500 each for the drafted men. Connors has a batting average of over 300 and stands high in fielding. Decker is a first baseman and slugger.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

Not So Good as Last Year's, but Still a Fine Showing is Made.

The July returns to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture make the following averages of condition: Corn, 81.1; winter wheat, 89.6; spring wheat, 90.9; oats, 87.2; rye, 92.8; barley, 92; potatoes, 90; tobacco, 92.7. The acreage of corn is reported as 95.6 of the actual area of last year. Of potatoes this year's area shows 94.2, and of tobacco 97.3.

The average condition of corn in July, 1891, was 92.8. The condition in principal States for July, 1892, is as follows: Ohio, 80; Indiana, 72; Illinois, 70; Iowa, 75; Missouri, 75; Kansas, 81; Nebraska, 84; Georgia, 95; Texas, 95; Tennessee, 92; Kentucky, 93. The acreage averages in the same States are: Ohio, 90; Indiana, 84; Illinois, 84; Iowa, 87; Missouri, 86; Kansas, 99; Nebraska, 97; Georgia, 110; Texas, 107; Tennessee, 102; Kentucky, 96.

The condition of winter wheat on June 1 was 88.3; July of last year 96.2. State averages now are: Pennsylvania, 92; Kentucky, 97; Ohio, 83; Michigan, 88; Indiana, 85; Illinois, 90; Wisconsin, 80; Missouri, 84; Kansas, 90; California, 93; Oregon, 91. Condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 92.3; in July of last year 94.1. State averages now are: Minnesota, 92; Iowa, 88; Nebraska, 82; South Dakota, 95; North Dakota, 90; Washington, 90; Oregon, 91.

Condition of all wheat on July 1, 1892, 90; on June 1, 89.7; July, 1891, 95.5. Condition of oats June 1, 88.5; July of 1891, 87.6.

WAR ON BANDITS.

Their Leader is Caught, Tortured, and Put to Death in Mexico.

The people of the town of Elzulau, Mexico, have been terrorized for the past three months by a band of brigands under the leadership of Martial Casillas, one of the most desperate men in Mexico. They have committed many murders and robberies. A few days ago they made one of their raids into Elzulau and got away with a large amount of merchandise, killing Jose Loza, a prominent citizen. A large posse of indignant citizens was organized, and went in pursuit of the bandits, who sought refuge in the mountains.

Finally the rendezvous of Casillas and his men was found, and an attempt was made to capture them. Desperate resistance was made. Two of the bandits were killed and three wounded. Casillas was captured and taken to Elzulau, where, after being tortured, he was shot to death. He divulged the hiding place of a large amount of the plunder.

BLAZED AWAY ON SIGHT.

After Ten Shots Green and Bell Were Dead and Grissom Wounded.

In an affray in a barroom at Clarendon, Texas, three men were killed. Two men named Green and Bell, notorious desperadoes, met in the barroom about 9 o'clock, and, without wasting words, proceeded to settle an old grudge. They opened fire simultaneously. Five shots were exchanged, and when the smoke cleared away both men were found dead on the floor. Deputy Inspector Benjamin Grissom, of Amarillo, Texas, who was in the saloon at the time, was wounded by one of the shots and died at midnight.

CONVICTS ESCAPE.

A Wholesale Delivery at the Charlestown (Mass.) State Prison.

A wholesale escape of nine of the most daring criminals in Charlestown (Mass.) State Prison occurred the other afternoon when all were supposed to be at work in the shops. The men were all long-term convicts, and sentenced to from five to thirty years.

Higher Education.

Consider these facts: In the seventeenth century, Sir William Berkley, the tory governor of Virginia wrote:

"I thank God we have no free schools or printing, and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years."

Oh, that the shade of this dear departed one could arise to-day, and if his vision is now any more enlightened, contemplate his baffled hopes with satisfaction!

The federal government has given, for the purposes of educational endowment, seventy-eight millions of acres of land, an area greater than the whole of England, Scotland and Ireland combined.

The country of Governor Berkley, Great Britain, spends thirty millions a year in armaments and seven millions for education; in other words, four times more to destroy than to make manhood.

The United States spends ten millions annually for armaments and twenty millions to educate for herself an intelligent franchise.

"Ballots versus bullets," is an aporism fitly describing the reign of the common people. There are in this country over one hundred and eight thousand public schools. A glorious number, truly, bespeaking a creative intelligence which space forbids us to discuss.

For we are dealing with higher education. Our financial magnates have given to the country a list of institutions, colleges and universities hitherto unparalleled by any patriotic benefactions. Princely endowments and gigantic appliances are coming into play. The new Chicago University is only the last of many similar gifts. A premium has been placed upon *savant* and their services. Men of culture are in great request to-day for leading positions in our halls of learning than ever before. The Old World is yielding up its literary treasures and scientific rarities to the impetuous demands of her younger sister. And the era when the poorest son of our land may pass into the highest position scholarship can afford has not to begin its dawn, for it is here now.—*New York Ledger.*

The Blind Chaplain Was Absent.

So REPRESENTATIVE MCKINNEY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE LED THE HOUSE IN PRAYER.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Representative McKinney of New Hampshire offered the opening prayer in the House of Representatives this morning, in the absence of the famous blind chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Milburn. Speaker Crisp waited until two minutes past noon, expecting the blind chaplain or a substitute to arrive, but as neither came, he directed a page to request Mr. McKinney to come to the desk. The speaker then informed the member from New Hampshire that the chaplain was absent, and added that he believed he (McKinney) was a regularly ordained minister of the Gospel. "Yes," replied Mr. McKinney, modestly. "Will you lead us in prayer this morning?" continued speaker Crisp, after which he made the novel announcement.

It was a regular orthodox Methodist prayer, and lacked the crisp, newsy features which characterize the exhortations of the blind preacher. The prayers of Dr. Milburn were so personal to members during the fifty-first Congress that speaker Reed was obliged to request him to modify them. Subsequently Mr. Reed, commenting on the tartness of the blind chaplain's prayers, said:

"He has the wonderful faculty of telling the Lord all the news."

—If you are troubled with a "hacking cough" Downs' Elixir will give you relief at once. Warranted as recommended or money refunded. For sale by T.M. Logan.

THE DIMENSIONS OF HEAVEN.

They are Based on a Passage in Revelations—Room for All.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The following remarkable calculation on the capacity of heaven, which has frequently been published, but is a curiosity in its way and well worthy a place among our other "wonders," is taken bodily from Bombaugh's "Gleanings for the Curious." The basis of the calculation, which will furnish much food for thought, is found in Revelations xxi, 16, "And he measured the city (the New Jerusalem) with a reed, 12,000 furlongs. The length, the breadth and the height are equal."

Let us see: Twelve thousand furlongs, 7,920,000 feet, which, being cubed is 943,088,000,000,000,000,000,000 cubic feet. Half of this we will reserve for the throne of God and the court of heaven; half of the remainder for streets, leaving a balance of 124,198,272,000,000,000,000 cubic feet. Divide this last by 4,096, the cubical feet in a room 16 feet square, and you will find that there is still enough left for 30,321,843,750,000,000 rooms.

We will now suppose that the world always did and always will contain 990,000,000 of inhabitants, and that a generation lasts 33½ years, making in all 2,570,000,000 for each century, that the world will stand 1,000 centuries, making in all 2,970,000,000,000 inhabitants. Then suppose there are 100 worlds equal to this in point of number of inhabitants and duration of years, making 297,000,000,000,000, then heaven, according to the measurement above, is large enough to allot 100 rooms each sixteen feet square to each human soul.

A little study of the paper bills in circulation shows some curious points. If the number printed in two places on the face of the note be divided by four and there is a remainder of one, you will find a small letter "A" printed in two places on the face of the bill. If there is a remainder of two after the division, the letter "B" will be found; if of three, the letter "C" and if there is no remainder, the letter "D" will appear. On some bills, there is said to be seen a little key with a "T" on it.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We make this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale the Himes farm along the Hare's Valley creek, three-fourths of a mile from Mapleton. The farm consists of 105 ACRES AND ALLOWANCES, and is well watered. Thirty-five acres are in a fair state of cultivation and most of the remainder abounds in thrifty young timber. There is on the premises a good apple orchard of young trees and also a number of cherry trees and choice grape vines. The property is well adapted to grazing or for a truck farm. The buildings consist of a LOG HOUSE 18x22 feet, a NEW FRAME BARN 28x36 feet and necessary out-buildings. There is a never-failing spring of excellent water near the house. This property will be sold at a reasonable price and on easy terms. For further particulars, call on or address, B. E. HINES, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 5-11-92, tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Robert McIntyre, late of Shirley township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. E. MCINTYRE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. June 18, 1892.

Snug little fortunes have been made for us, by Anna Ego, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio. See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over \$500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from \$5 to \$10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for work. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful! Particulars free. H. Ballelt & Co., Box 550 Portland, Maine

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF Mapleton Borough School District for the year ending June 30, 1892.

COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNT.

DR.
To amt. of duplicate.....\$883 52
" 5 per cent. on \$115.91..... 5 80
894 32

CR.
By exonerations..... 12 25
" 5 per cent. off \$433.12..... 21 65
" 3 " " for collecting..... 12 99
" \$433.12..... 12 99
" 5 per cent. for collecting..... 22 45
" \$448.95..... 825 12
" Treasurer's receipts..... 14
Due Treas..... 894 46 894 46

DOG TAX COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNT.

DR.
To amt. of duplicate.....\$ 28 50
" 5 per cent. on \$8.50..... 42

CR.
By exonerations..... 5 50
" 5 per cent. off \$6.50..... 33
" 3 per cent. for collecting..... 19
" \$6.50..... 19
" 5 per cent. for collecting..... 85
" \$16.92..... 15 22
" Treasurer's receipts..... 6 83
Due borough..... 28 92 28 92

Due Borough..... 6 83

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—SCHOOL FUND.

DR.
To amt. from 1890-91.....\$343 29
" amt. from collector..... 825 12
" state appropriations..... 321 24

CR.
By vouchers..... 834 89
" 2 per cent. as Treasurer..... 16 70
Balance Dr..... 638 06
1489 65 1489 65

Amt. in Treasury..... 638 06

DOG TAX ACCOUNT.

To amt. from 1890-91.....\$ 27 50
" " collector..... 15 22
42 72

ANNUAL DISTRICT REPORT.

Whole number of schools..... 3
Average No. of months taught..... 6
No. of male teachers employed..... 2
No. of female teachers employed..... 1
Average wages of male teachers.....\$37 50
Average wages of female teachers..... 32 00

No. of male scholars attending all the schools..... 77
No. of female scholars attending all the schools..... 72

Whole number.....149
Average daily attendance.....105
Average per cent. of attendance..... 89
Cost of each pupil per month..... .94
No. of mills levied for school purposes..... 10

RECEIPTS.

See Treas. acct. above.....\$1489 65

EXPENDITURES.

Furnishing houses.....\$105 16
Repairs..... 5 88
Teacher's wages..... 668 75
Fuel and contingencies..... 43 10
Salary of Treasurer..... 16 70
" " Secretary..... 12 00
851 59

Cash on hand.....\$638 06
Dog tax fund..... 42 72

Total cash on hand..... 680 78

Witness our hands this 28th day of June, A. D. 1892.

H. H. SWOPE, President.

A. M. PARKER, Secretary.

We hereby certify that we have examined the above and find it correct.

SAMUEL HATFIELD, JR.,

GEORGE W. MORGAN,

A. B. GIL AM, Auditors.

FREE EXCURSIONS to the WORLD'S FAIR.

FOR ALL AGENTS WHO SELL COLUMBUS AND COLUMBIA, THE MAN AND THE NATION.

By HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, Sec. of State, J. W. Buel, the celebrated author, John Clarke Ridpath, the famous historian, and Hon. Benj. Butterworth, Secretary and Solicitor-General of the World's Fair Association. The great Quadri-Centennial History of our country, 4 complete books in one immense volume, a quartette of world-famous authors, nearly 900 quarto pages, 400 splendid Historical Illustrations and Colored Paintings, constituting a grand pictorial panorama of our country's history. Also a complete pictorial description of the great World's Fair at Chicago, with maps, charts, &c. THE GRANDEST BOOK OF THE GREATEST CENTURY. Not the creation of one author, but the combined genius of four master minds. A complete, faithful and thrilling record of our country's history from the earliest discoveries to the present time. SELLING BY THE THOUSANDS. Everybody buys. Low price, immense sales. Now is your time to make money in the book business. No CAPITAL REQUIRED. Write for terms to agents and full particulars about free excursions to the World's Fair.

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Millinery and Trimmings.

The undersigned has in stock the largest stock of Millinery, Fancy Goods and Trimmings kept in the southern part of the county. My stock is continually being replenished and I am prepared to furnish whatever my customers may wish. My prices are such that I can successfully compete with any other dealer in my line of goods. Give me a call.

MRS. K. M. HENDERSON, Saltville, Pa.

The Chase Circular

With Steel Headblocks Warranted Unbreakable. CHASE TURBINE MFG. CO., Orange, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.
For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.
For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.
Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.
Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.
Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.
Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.
Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

GOING EAST.
Leave Mapleton for Lewistown June, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.43 p. m., every day.
For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15 p. m., every day.
For Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m., 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.
Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.
Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5.55 p. m., daily. Tyrone, 6.20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6.35; Petersburg, 6.47; Huntingdon, 7.00; Mapleton, 7.15; Mount Union, 7.21; Harrisburg, 10.15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.25 a. m.
Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.
Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily. Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily. Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m., daily. Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH.				SOUTH.			
No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
12:50	9:15	6:00	3:00	8:09	11:56	2:40	1:00
1:03	9:26	6:13	3:07	7:57	11:43	2:29	1:11
1:17	9:39	6:27	3:16	7:43	11:29	2:16	1:20
1:46	10:09	6:57	3:46	7:13	10:54	1:36	1:36
1:54	10:16	7:05	3:54	6:55	10:45	1:29	1:29
2:07	10:29	7:20	4:08	6:42	10:19	1:16	1:16
2:22	10:42	7:56	4:35	6:30a	9:56	12:56	
2:47	10:58	7:55	4:34	6:56p	9:38	12:40	
2:56	11:06	8:05	4:43	6:33	9:30	12:33	
3:15	11:20	8:25	4:57	6:20	9:15	12:20	

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltville, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Angwhick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Angwhick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltville, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

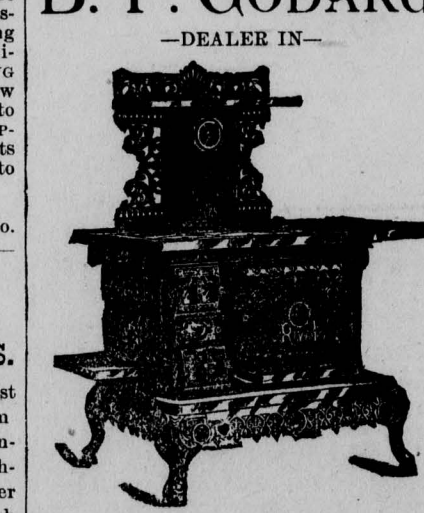
WEST.				EAST.			
No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
6:36	9:35	6:30	4:50	6:30	9:35	6:30	4:50
6:29	9:28	*Blacklog	6:37	6:37	9:28	*Blacklog	6:37
6:21	9:20	*Cedar Rock	6:49	6:49	9:20	*Cedar Rock	6:49
6:17	9:16	*Locke Vally	6:49	6:49	9:16	*Locke Vally	6:49
6:11	9:10	*Shade Gap	6:55	6:55	9:10	*Shade Gap	6:55
5:59	8:53	Stair	7:07	7:07	8:53	Stair	7:07
5:50	8:44	A Goshorn L	7:16	7:16	8:44	A Goshorn L	7:16

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



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UNDERWEAR, ETC., ETC.

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Ladies' and Misses' Hand-sewed,

Ladies' and Misses' Machine-sewed.

Men's, Boys' & Youths' in a great variety.

All Shoes sold for two dollars and upwards, sold to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Geo. W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

Balm Y - Spring

is here according to the Almanac but it has been making considerable bluster about its advent and it isn't safe to place too much reliance in the weather yet. Nevertheless, we are preparing for warmer days. We have just received a big stack of

STRAW - HATS

and other spring goods. You will find the latest styles in our stock.

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we keep the finest assortment of Dress Goods in town and this season will find us still in the lead.

SHOES! SHOES!

Ladies Shoes, Gents Shoes, Youths' and Misses' Shoes, Childrens' Shoes. Good stock and late styles. Call and see the goods.

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